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MONDAY, MARCH 1st, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

WHEN we behold the pride and oſtentation of thoſe on whom fortune has very liberally beſtowed her gifts, we are apt to imagine that our firſt and principal view in life was to make a ſplendid figure in it, and be troubleſome to people of middling fortunes, and more humble ſpirit. Yet upon mature reflection, we ſhall be taught, that if this be happineſs, it is dependent on the will of others, and that reſpect and deference which they pay our quality and fortune; and that whenever the admiring crowd ſhall think fit to abate their adoration, and deſpiſe our grandeur, we muſt be wretched amidſt our wealth and ſplendor.

It muſt, however, be allowed, that though a ſplendid fortune has not always the power of rendering its poſſeſſors happy, it is, nevertheleſs, a principal ingredient in the compoſition of happineſs. They argue very rationally who aſk, what cauſe of uneaſineſs, what trouble, or inconvenience, can they be liable to who have every thing at their diſpoſal? What cauſe of complaint, where the liberal hand of fortune has beſtowed on them ſuch an affluence, that they have more than ſufficient to ſupply the moſt profuſe and laviſh expences?

But whatever we may think ('tis certainly true) outward circumſtances ſeldom better our minds. Riches and honour are the gifts of fortune, but peace and content are the peculiar endowments of a well-diſpoſed mind; a mind that can bear affliction without a murmur, and a plentiful fortune without pride or vain glory; that can be familiar without meanneſs, and reſerved without pride.

Pride and vain-glory are equally pernicious in all circumſtances, but moſt odious in thoſe who have not ſufficient to ſupport it; where, notwithſtanding the chains of indigence and neceſſity, thoſe vices will ſhew themſelves, and carry them to ſuch a degree of arrogance and envy, that they hate to ſee others proſper, and are ſo enamoured of riches and preferment, that they muſt acquire them by any means.

'Tis not a ſplendid equipage, numerous attendants, glittering clothes, and ſuperb furniture, that are arguments of true greatneſs; theſe things only engage the flattery and admiration of fawning paraſites, whom ignorance or intereſts ſway; the wiſer and honeſter part of mankind deſpiſe all manner of pomp and ceremony, when not attended with juſtice, charity, and humility, than which laſt virtue nothing gives a truer ſpecimen of nobleneſs of ſoul.

Pride, as it is the original of all ſin, is one of the moſt capital monſters in itſelf, and odious both to God and man; I would not be underſtood, that men of honour and eſtate ſhould demean themſelves by baſe condeſcenſions; this would be to ſubvert the order of things, and by bringing their perſons into contempt, bring all things elſe into confuſion.

To condeſcend to men of low eſtate, though it does not require an intimate familiarity, ſhould be ſo far ſhewn, that whenever they may have occaſion to diſcourſe, on whatever buſineſs with inferiors, it ſhould be with that candour and complaiſance that may ſpeak them worthy of their diſtinguiſhed ſtations, and which cannot fail to gain them univerſal love and reſpect. 'Tis a weakneſs of mind, and want of reaſon, that creates pride and arrogance; and for which they are not eſteemed the greater, but on the contrary become as contemptible in the eyes of every honeſt and ſenſible perſon, as the meaneſt wretch can be ſuppoſed to be in theirs.

To be of noble extract, ſome think, gives a privilege of inſulting inferiors, and deſpiſing them as vile, baſe things, ſcarce worthy to approach them. Theſe are unworthy the favours fortune has beſtowed on them; and being deſtitute of goodneſs and virtue, the main accompliſhments, are but half gentlemen, the very ſhadow without the ſubſtance, that are a ſcandal to their anceſtors, and inherit their eſtates and honours without their more noble and commendable characters, their virtues. I cannot help remarking, in this place, that it could not be thought injuſtice in the Crown, if in ſome caſes, as well as treaſon, it ſhould degrade them of their honours, as they could not pretend any title to them when they had parted with the virtues by which they were acquired.

There is one circumſtance which, when duly conſidered, I ſhould think, muſt greatly abate the arrogance and pride of many of the Great, that is, to reflect on how many, within their own knowledge, have riſen to eſtates, and how many have loſt them, and become poor; ſo that according to the revolution of things, it is not improbable that the predeceſſors of ſome, now the meaneſt amongſt us, might formerly have been eminent in honour and eſtate, and thoſe of ſome, now perhaps, the greateſt amongſt us, as low and deſpicable.

After all, it is a certain fact, that the greateſt and moſt ſolid ſatisfactions are to be taſted by a calm mind in a middling fortune; in a mind that can prefer eaſe, and a retreat to hurry and buſtle. For if we would but value truly the ſweetneſs of thoſe pleaſures which we enjoy in tranquility, we ſhould deſpiſe and laugh at the tumultuary ſatisfaction which we purſue with ſuch unwearied induſtry.

CLITANDER.

BOSTON, *February* 15.

Proceedings, from one of the moſt Eaſtern Towns.

At a meeting of the town of *Gorham*, regularly aſſembled and held at the meeting houſe in ſaid town on Thurſday the 7th of January, A. D. 1773, by adjournment from the 31ſt day of December laſt. The Committee who were choſen at that meeting to conſider what is beſt for the town to do, and to report a draft of ſuch votes or reſolves as they may think it beſt for them to come into, reported in the words following,

WE find that it is eſteemed an argument of terror to a ſet of the baſeſt of men, who are attempting to enſlave us, and who deſire to wallow in luxury upon our earnings, that this country was purchaſed by the blood of our renowned forefathers, who, flying from the unrelenting rage of civil and religious tyranny in their native land, ſettled themſelves in this howling wilderneſs: But the people of this town of Gorham have an argument ſtill nearer at hand: not only may we ſay that we enjoy an inheritance purchaſed by the blood of our forefathers, but this town was ſettled at the expence of our own blood! We have thoſe amongſt us, whoſe blood ſtreaming from their own wounds watered the ſoil from which we earn our bread! Our ears have heard the infernal yells of the native ſavage murderers—Our eyes have ſeen our young children weltering in their gore in our own houſes, and our deareſt friends carried into captivity by men more ſavage than the ſavage beaſts themſelves! We many of us have been uſed to earn our daily bread with our weapons in our hands—therefore we cannot be ſuppoſed to be fully acquainted with the myſteries of Court policy; but we look upon ourſelves able to judge ſo far concerning our rights as men, as chriſtians, and as ſubjects of Britiſh government, as to declare that we apprehend thoſe rights, as ſettled by the good people of the town of Boſton, do belong to us, and that we look with horror and indignation on the violation of them. We only add, that our old Captain is ſtill living, who for many years has been our chief officer to rally the inhabitants of this town from the plough or the ſickle, to defend their wives, their children, and all that was dear, from the ſavages. Many of our families have been inured to the danger and fatigue of flying to garriſon.—Timber of our fort is yet to be ſeen, and many of our watch-boxes are ſtill in being; ſome of our women have been uſed to handle the cartridge and load the muſquet, and the ſwords which we whet and brightened for our enemies are not yet grown ruſty.

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of this town are as loyal and dutiful as any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain or the plantations, and hold themſelves always in readineſs to aſſiſt his Majeſty with their lives and fortunes in his defence and the rights and privileges of his ſubjects.

Reſolved, We apprehend that the grievances we juſtly complain of are owing to the corruption of the late Miniſtry, in not ſuffering the repeated petitions from this province, &c. to reach the Royal ear.

Reſolved, That thro' the channel of ſaid corruption the Parliament of Great-Britain have paſſed ſeveral acts, in the execution of which the American ſubjects are burthened with unconſtitutional taxes.

Reſolved, That from the ſame ſource a board of commiſſioners is erected in this province, with ſuch commiſſion as ſtrips the honeſt labourer of the fruits of his induſtry and his domeſtic ſecurity, which is againſt all the principles of the common law.

Reſolved, That it is clearly the opinion of this town the Parliament of Great-Britain have no more right to take our money without our conſent, than they have to take money without conſent from the inhabitants of France or Spain.

Reſolved, That the extent of power granted to the Court of Admiralty is a great and intolerable grievance.

Reſolved, That to render the Governor, and Judges of the Superior Court of this province, independent of the grants of the General Aſſembly, is an innovation and an infraction on the conſtitution and charter rights, as it deſtroys that check which ſhould ever remain in the hands of the people.

Reſolved, That it is clearly the opinion of this town, that the rights of the coloniſts, and the ſeveral infringements of thoſe rights, are fairly and juſtly ſtated by the inhabitants of Boſton, in their printed pamphlet ſent to the ſeveral towns.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the town of Gorham be given to the town of Boſton, for their vigilance and patriotic zeal ſhewn in the defence of our conſtitutional and charter rights.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this town, that it is better to riſk our lives and fortunes in the defence of our rights civil and religious, than to die by piece-meals in ſlavery.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolves and proceedings be regiſtered in the town-clerk's office, as a ſtanding memorial of the value that the inhabitants of this town put upon their rights and privileges.

Solo. Lombard,
John Phinny,
Wm. Gorham,
Brian Morten,
Nathan Whitney,
Benja. Skilling,
Edm. Phinny,
Joſiah Davis,
Caleb Chaiſe,
Committee of Correſpondence.

A true copy, Atteſt.
AMOS WHITNEY, Town-Clerk.

March 1, 1773.

TO-MORROW,

At NINE o'clock in the Forenoon, AT

FULLER AND FISHER'S VENDUE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will be expoſed to SALE, a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are,

100 PIECES OF IRISH LINEN,

And a PARCEL of

CAMBRICKS AND LAWNS.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Late APOTHECARY to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the houſe and ſhop lately occupied by William Nicholls in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, wholeſale and retail, a large aſſortment of Chemical and Galenical Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, &c.

Family receipts, and phyſicians preſcriptions, carefully prepared; likewiſe medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations and iron-works, with proper directions.

Wanted, an active ſmart lad, as an apprentice.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

LONDON, *November* 24.

SATURDAY night about nine o'clock a moſt melancholy accident happened at Mr. Eyres's at Farnham, Surry; as his ſervant, a young man, was making candles, he unfortunately fell into the copper, nine feet deep, in which was boiling tallow (though ſo deep he was able to get out himſelf) it was ſome time before any one came to his aſſiſtance; he lived till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the greateſt agonies, and quite ſenſible to the laſt. What was very extraordinary, about half an hour before the accident happened a woman went in and found him aſleep, who awakened him; he told her he dreamed he fell into the copper.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 17.

"We hear from good authority, that application hath been made from the caſtle to the Lord Mayor, to prevail upon him to procure a complimentary addreſs from the Court of Aldermen, and to give the ſame his ſanction, to be preſented to Lord Townſhend at his departure, which addreſs was to be obtruded upon the corporation of the city as their act. To the honour of our chief Magiſtrate he diſdained to be the abettor of ſuch a baſe proceeding, ſaying, he would give nothing as the ſenſe of his fellow citizens which was not really ſo. The Sheriffs likewiſe declined interfering. Many of the Aldermen were offered a douceur, to be paid out of the concordatum, [*Charity Money*] and to be diſpoſed of by them as they thought fit, in order to ſecure their concurrence. Some of them refuſed, and we have not heard of any who accepted it. This repulſe has cauſed no little diſcontent to our departing Viceroy."

Nov. 28. A certain Nobleman, we are told, has made diamonds plentiful in this kingdom by the following mode of proceeding: Having imported an immenſe quantity (his own private property) whenever it is not quite convenient to diſcharge a debt, or reward a friend, in ſpecie, they are taken into his cloſet and preſented with a rough diamond, of proportionable value to their demands or expectations.

When the Captains of the Navy in conſequence of their ſeveral reſolutions for that purpoſe, applied to Lord Sandwich for an increaſe of their half pay, his Lordſhip received them with all the politeneſs and freedom poſſible; but told them, with reſpect to their petition, that he was ſorry to inform them he was in duty bound to oppoſe it. He obſerved, that increaſing the pay of the Lieutenants had no other effect than making them more indolent, and more unwilling to leave land in order to return to the Sea-ſervice; that he had no doubt but a ſimilar increaſe in the pay of the Captains would be attended with ſimilar effects, by which the Navy would be, at length, ruined: In ſhort, that the beſt ſecurity for their ſervice at ſea was to keep them on *ſhort commons* on land; and that, in order to do that, he would put every nerve of his power in motion.

However his Lordſhip may approve of the above political reaſoning, we cannot help conſidering it as founded upon falſe and deſtructive principles; for though the ſervice of the preſent Captains may be ſecured at ſea by ſtarving them on land, it is but a bad proſpect for other Gentlemen to embark in the ſervice, and no man of ſpirit will ſubmit to it.

Dec. 2. The following melancholy affair happened on Wedneſday laſt at Bury St. Edmond's, in Suffolk: Joſeph Beedle and his brother, both woolcombers, going home to breakfaſt, found that their father, mother, and ſiſter, were not come down ſtairs, but heard an alarming noiſe in their chamber, ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to come from perſons in great pain; on which they went up, and found their mother a lifeleſs corpſe, their father breathing his laſt, and their ſiſter almoſt paſt hopes of recovery. This unhappy circumſtance is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a charcoal fire which was lighted in a cloſe room, on account of the woman's not being well; the fumes of which, it is imagined, had ſuch an effect, that the poor people were ſuffocated.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 23.

"On Friday laſt the Prince de Conde, and the Duke and Ducheſs of Bourbon, ſupped and lodged for the firſt time in the little Palace of Bourbon, heretofore called the Hotel de Laſcy, which was prepared for their reception; and the Duke d'Enghein had been there ſome days before. Saturday in the night a fire broke out in the outer apartments of the Ducheſs, which burnt with great rapidity from eleven o'clock till five the next morning, and did a vaſt deal of damage to the apartments, and deſtroyed abundance of rich furniture and fine paintings. The Duke and Ducheſs have taken up their reſidence with the Prince of Conti, till their own Palace can be repaired.

"The Marquis de B——, ſon of the late Mr. de Montmartel, was lately taken into cuſtody by the Lieutenant Civil, on account of his great extravagances and diſſipations. This proceeding was authorized by an arret of council previouſly obtained for that purpoſe."

Dec. 6. Orders are given from the Admiralty-Office for taking into pay a number of artificers at Portſmouth to repair the damage done to the fortifications by the innundation of the ſea in the late ſtormy weather.

They write from Leghorn, that a Raguſan frigate of 20 guns, after a very obſtinate engagement, had ſunk a Tripoline corſair off the iſle of Andria, in the Archipelago, and every one on board periſhed.

Dec. 8. We hear that Dr. Kennicot has had advice from his correſpondent Mr. Burns, at Rome, who is collecting manuſcripts for him there, that he has found an old Latin Bible in the Vatican, in which is wrote part of the loſt 91ſt book of Livy. Mr. Burns has tranſcribed it, and finds it contains an account of the Sertorian war in Spain; people and places are mentioned in it which have not been taken notice of by any other authors. This manuſcript is thought to have been wrote in the 2d century.

Extract of a letter from Rocheſter.

"Some gentlemen have lately eſtabliſhed a tar and pitch manufactory here, under the direction of Baron Van Haake, for which his Majeſty's royal letters patent have paſt the Great Seal.

"We are informed that this tar is of a mineral kind, and will prevent worms penetrating any ſort of wood. By order of the Navy-Board ſome places were payed with it, and nailed to the bottom of one of the men of war, at Sheerneſs, a harbour where the worms make great havock. When the Lords of the Admiralty laſt viſited that port, the pieces of wood were examined, and were found perfectly ſound, and what is ſtill more extraordinary it has preſerved its original ſmell, though they had been laid down above fifteen months.

"We are alſo informed that the magiſtrates of Zerec Zea, of Zealand, have given large orders to the proprietors for this mineral tar, at an advanced price, being much ſuperior to the common ſort now uſed; and have ſent a certificate of their having proved, by four years experience, that it has rendered the timber of their public water-works impenetrable, whilſt that payed with common tar was entered at every pore by thoſe baneful inſects.

"This ingenious gentleman has alſo diſcovered a compoſition for manuring land, the effects of which are altogether ſurpriſing, and will be of great beneſit to this country, as we are well informed it is bought up with great avidity by numbers of nobility, gentry, &c."

Dec. 10. Some very ſingular propoſitions are ſaid to have been made to our Court, by the Swedes, on the preſent critical ſtate of continental affairs.

Should Lord North effect what he has ſo humanely planned, a reduction of the price of proviſions in our public markets, there can be no doubt but his popularity will far exceed that of any Premier ever yet known in this country.

Two of his Majeſty's ſons, we hear, will certainly be created Dukes ſoon after her Majeſty's lying-in.

We hear that if an additional proviſion is made for a Great Perſonage, it will prevent any farther allowance being granted to either of his brothers.

It is ſaid the Miniſtry are in great doubts about the future conduct of the Duke of G—n, as ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, he has neither attended the Houſe of Lords, nor the Levee at St. James's.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at St. James's from the Hague, and is ſaid to bring ſome intereſting particulars concerning Denmark.

Tueſday night, a Council, ſaid to be on Iriſh affairs, was held at the Earl of Rochford's office, in Cleveland-Row, at which all the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted.

Should the expected rupture between the Danes and Swedes take place, our ſituation would be ſomewhat critical, for it is morally impoſſible (though the ſworn ally of the former) that, after what has happened to a daughter of this country we ſhould fight for them, and to take the contrary ſide, or even remain neuter, would be totally repugnant to our own natural intereſts.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 30.

"As we have not yet received the laſt letters due from Brittany, it is the general opinion they are ſtopped. It is reported that the third eſtate is extremely diſſatisfied with the preſident lately choſen, and is united in its deliberations with the order of the Nobility: That of the Clergy is of a different opinion; and it is ſaid that the court is ſo much offended with the two firſt mentioned orders, in not acquieſcing with what was ſignified to them by the Duke of Fitz-James, that it is thought the ſtates of that province will be ſuppreſſed."

Dec. 12. We are informed that the Premier conſults every day ſome of the merchants in the city, in order to acquire a certain knowledge of the preſent ſtate of proviſions, &c. in this kingdom.

They write from Paris, that his Catholick Majeſty's Ambaſſador at that court has inſiſted on the immediate diſmiſſion of the French Governor at Martinico, for refuſing aſſiſtance to two Spaniſh men of war which put in there in September laſt, in diſtreſs. It appears however, that at the time of this refuſal, the garriſon itſelf was almoſt in a ſtarving condition.

We learn from Paris, that the King of France is preparing a new Chriſtmas-box for his ſubjects, and that he intends to clear all his debts in January 1773. The eſtabliſhments of *Billets d'Eclat*, a production of the Chancellor, is upon the carpet; the Abbey Terray having exhauſted all his reſources, and being unable to face the expences of government, the engravers and printers of the Louvre are preparing to coin paper money for twelve hundred thouſand millions of livres, and a declaration of the King is under the preſs for the ſame purpoſe. The loweſt billet will be 300 livres, or 12 guineas and a half, and the higheſt 21,000 livres, or 1000 guineas; the moſt comfortable article of the declaration is, that the King will eſtabliſh a cheſt of ſavings, to which one hundred millions of his annual revenue will be brought in every year, and which ſerve to diſcharge an even ſum of theſe new fabricated *Billets*, and ſo on every year, till the whole ſhall be cleared. By theſe means it is pretended all the penſions, ſuppreſſed and ſtopped, will be reſtored; an excellent act for the creditors of the French government! We farther hear, that ſince this ſcheme has been known, all the deputies of the trading towns in France, reſiding in Paris, have received orders to oppoſe it; and the petitions, remonſtrances, &c. of the new parliament, on the ſame ſubject, are ready digeſted.

Mr. Donaldſon the Scotch bookſeller, has appealed to the Houſe of Lords, and inſiſts that he has as good a right to print Thomſon's Seaſons, as the owners, who paid five hundred and five pounds for the copy.

Dec. 14. An humble addreſs is ordered by the Houſe of Commons to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch members as are Privy Councellors, that he would be pleaſed to order that there be laid before that Houſe copies of all intelligence that has been received by any of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and all applications to them upon which it has been thought expedient to ſend an additional number of forces into the iſland of St. Vincent's, together with copies of the orders, which have been ſent by any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State or Secretaries of War, relative to the employment of the ſaid forces.

Dec. 15. We hear that an expenſive ſuit is inſtituted, and many motions have been made in Chancery reſpecting the eſtates, and effects of the late Mr. Beckford, ſo that the ſeveral legatees are likely to be large ſufferers. What a pity it is, that the fortune of a gentleman, who has deſerved ſo highly of his country, ſhould become a prey to the dangerous craft, the intereſted views, and unfeeling avarice of greedy and rapacious lawyers.

A nameleſs correſpondent writes, that ſuch mutual harmony ſubſiſts between the two branches of the R. F. now in diſgrace, that the greateſt rejoicings were made on Thurſday the 3d inſt. at Windſor Great Lodge, on account of a certain Duc—s in the neighbourhood having declared her pregnancy.

Since laſt ſeſſions 35 appeals have been entered before the Houſe of Peers, 16 of which are from Scotland, nine from Ireland, and ſix from the High Court of Chancery.

The following anecdote is related as fact. The factory at Dantzick, in concurrence with their principals, had agreed that every Britiſh ſhip coming into that port ſhould be aſſeſſed in a certain and proportionate ſum, in order to form a fund for the relief of ſuch Britiſh ſailors as might be reduced by ſickneſs, lameneſs, or any other accident, and for the ſupport and maintenance of the Britiſh poor: For there are ſtill at Dantzick, many deſcendants of Britiſh families, who were driven from their country during the civil wars. The produce of the fund ariſing from this voluntary contribution had often been ſufficient to enable the directors of it to extend their benevolence to the poor of other nations. By this eſtabliſhment the Britiſh merchants had acquired a degree of reſpect and eſteem, which is ever of the higheſt advantage in a commerical city: And the maſters of the Britiſh veſſels have always found it eaſy to recruit their ſhips' company, if death, or illneſs, or any other accident, had deprived them of any ſailors. The ſums thus paid by the Britiſh ſhips had never been conſidered as a duty; had never been paid either to the King of Poland, or the town of Dantzick; but into the hands of truſtees, appointed by the factory, who were to apply them to this particular purpoſe. Could the King of Pruſſia pretend the ſmalleſt right to theſe ſums? Yet he has declared this voluntary contribution to be a port duty; obliges the Britiſh nation to pay it to his Commiſſaries; and having thus arbitrarily and inſolently appropriated theſe ſums to his own uſe, refuſes to make good the penſions aſſigned on them for the maintenance of divers poor and diſtreſſed families.

Dec. 17. A Courier was ſent off yeſterday afternoon Expreſs to Berlin, from whence he is to proceed to Vienna and to take the Hague in his way home.

Advices from Conſtantinople, of very late date, ſay, that the Grand Seignior is removed, with all his treaſures and women, to his palace at Adrianople, and that he keeps there a continual guard of 17,000 men.

The following advertiſement made its appearance a few days ſince in one of the Iriſh papers on a vacancy in Parliament for the county of Dublin:

"The friends of liberty and the conſtitution are requeſted to keep themſelves diſengaged, as it is intended to offer J. Wilkes, Eſq; a candidate to repreſent the county of Dublin in Parliament, in oppoſition to the Luttrell family."

Dec. 19. A certain Hon. Gentleman, who was lately preſented at Court upon his Nuptials, is ſaid to be already married to another lady, by whom he had ten thouſand pounds, which he has diſſipated, and now has abandoned her.

We hear from Lancaſter, that the markets there have fallen for ſome weeks paſt, particularly meal and potatoes, to the great relief of the poor in that neighbourhood.

Private letters from Liſbon ſay, that Sir Peter Dennis, Rear-Admiral of the red, having ſettled ſome matters with the Portugueſe Miniſtry with regard to trade, was ſailed from thence in his Majeſty's ſhip Trident.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, that in leſs than two months a reconciliation will take place with the three Royal brothers, but their Ducheſſes will not be included in the amity.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London.

"I am told of ſome regulations that have taken place in the Spaniſh colonies, which do the Spaniards much honour, and are certainly worthy our imitation, in caſe we ſhould not be ſo happy as to obtain an intire abolition of ſlavery. I have not ſeen thoſe regulations in writing, but I underſtand that they are to the following effect; "As ſoon as a ſlave is landed, his name, price, &c. are regiſtered in the public regiſter, and the maſter is obliged to allow him one working day in every week beſides Sundays; ſo that if the ſlave chooſe to work for his maſter on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it; and whatever he gains by his labour on that day is ſo ſecured to him by law, that the maſter cannot deprive him of it. As ſoon as the ſlave is able to purchaſe *another working day*, the maſter is obliged to ſell it to him, at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original coſt, and ſo likewiſe the remaining four days, at the ſame rate, as ſoon as the ſlave is able to redeem them; after which he is abſolutely free." This is certainly a conſiderable ſtep towards the aboliſhing *abſolute ſlavery*; and ſuch an encouragement to induſtry that even the moſt indolent are tempted to exert themſelves. Men who have thus worked out their freedom, are inured to the labour of the country, and are certainly the moſt uſeful ſubjects, that a colony can acquire; regulations might be formed upon the ſame plan, to encourage the induſtry of ſlaves that *are already imported into the colonies*, which would teach them how to maintain themſelves, and be as uſeful as well as leſs expenſive to the planter. They would by ſuch means become members of ſociety, and have an intereſt in the welfare of the community, which would add greatly to the ſtrength and ſecurity of each colony: Whereas, at preſent many of the planters are in continual danger of being cut off by their ſlaves.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to the fourteenth Regiment, dated Calliaqua, in the iſland of St. Vincent, Oct. 30, 1772.

"We arrived ſafe here on the 3d of laſt month, after ſtaying a few days at Barbados for the tranſports coming up. Our regiment was all in perfect health when we landed, and are now advanced about ten miles into the Charibs country.—Theſe Charibs (ſo called) are the fellows who give the preſent trouble; they are a race of Guinea negroes, who, it is ſaid, were ſhipwrecked on this iſland ſeveral years ago; they are now become numerous, and are in poſſeſſion of the beſt land in the iſland. I imagine our ſtay here will be longer than we at firſt expected; for though theſe blacks dare not fight us fairly, yet they give trouble by ambuſcading us, for which they have an excellent opportunity; the country is naturally ſtrong, being very mountainous and woody; we have deſtroyed many of them, and on our ſide there have been ſome few killed and wounded. Our regiment has had only two wounded.—This iſland, when properly cultivated will be very valuable, the ſoil being eſteemed the beſt in the Weſt-Indies; coffee and cotton are here in great perfection, with all kinds of topical fruits; but what is principally regarded by the planters, is the ſugar cane, which grows here ſurpriſingly: The face of the country in the cultivated parts, make a moſt romantic appearance; hills, whoſe ſummits reach the clouds (many of them above) covered with perpetual verdure; deep vallies, in which generally runs a ſtream of fine water; furniſhed with a number of birds of very good ſong, make upon the whole a ſcene not unentertaining to a thinking mind. It would indeed be highly ſo, if every thing was in tranquility, and the heat of the climate not ſo intenſe, being only about twelve degrees from the line. This letter is dated from the place where we firſt landed, being about four miles from Kingſtown, the principal place in the iſland, and where we have left our baggage, women and children; among the latter there has been great mortality, above a dozen being dead ſince our arrival.

"P. S. I have ſent you one of our papers, but it contains little or nothing, the printer being out in the militia; every man in the whole iſland, without exception, is obliged to be under arms, that is able to carry them.—There was to have been an account of an attack we made upon one of their ſtrongeſt poſts, with our whole force, about ten days ſince, which we carried, having only one man killed, and two wounded; if my ears had been a little longer, I believe I ſhould have loſt a piece of one of them."

NEW-YORK, *February* 25.

Thurſday laſt, Capt. Duncan arrived here in 18 days from Dominica, who informs us, That the brig Induſtry, Capt. Cuſhon, from Boſton for South Carolina; having on the 18th of January, in lat. 45: 40, met with a violent gale of wind, in which he loſt both his top-maſts, and one man overboard, was obliged to ſtand for the Weſt-Indies, and put into that iſland; and that a brig from Liverpool for Virginia had alſo put into Dominica.

The firſt inſtant, Capt. Duncan ſpoke with Captain Craig, from St. Vincents for Philadelphia; and the next day, in lat. 18, long. 65, with a ſnow from South-Carolina for St. Croix.

Our laſt advices from St. Vincents are, That Col. Walch, with 6 men, having penetrated too far into the Caribs country, were attacked by them, and after a moſt noble defence were all killed on the ſpot; that the Caribs had ſent a meſſenger to Col. Dalrymple to know what terms he would give them, but that the anſwer ſent them by the Col. was not known by the laſt letters from thence, which are as late as the 28th of January.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1.

On Friday the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province adjourned till Monday the 20th of September next.

MARRIED. Mr. CALEB EMLEN, of this city, Merchant, to Miss POLLY WARDER, daughter of Mr. JEREMIAH WARDER, Merchant.

DIED. CALEB CASH, Eſq; who was for many years Coroner of the city and county of Philadelphia.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Becky,	R. Harris,	Georgia,
Sch. Catherine,	J. Mullowny,	Halifax.

CLEARED.

NONE.

THEATRE.

A DRAMATIC ROMANCE, never performed there.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, on WEDNESDAY the third inſtant,

A DRAMATIC ROMANCE, called

CYMON.

Cymon by Mr. HALLAM,
Merlin by Mr. GOODMAN,
Linco by Mr. WOOLLS,
Dorus by Mr. MORRIS,
Damon by Mr. WALL,
Dorilas by Mr. BYERLEY,
Cupid by Miſs STORER,
Firſt Demon of Revenge by Mr. WOOLLS,
Urganda by Mrs. MORRIS,
Fatima by Mrs. HENRY,
Firſt Shepherdeſs by Miſs STORER,
Second Shepherdeſs by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Dorcas by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Sylvia by Miſs HALLAM.

To CONCLUDE with a

PROCESSION

Of the DIFFERENT ORDERS of

CHIVALRY;

AND THE

SHEPHERDS OF ARCADIA.

With a SETT of

TRANSPARENT SCENES.

DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

NEW-YORK, *February* 15, 1773.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, and STATIONER,
In NEW-YORK,

PROPOSES to publiſh a weekly NEWS-PAPER, every Thurſday, differing materially in its plan from moſt others now extant: He has been honoured with encouragement from the firſt perſonages in this country, and now begs leave to ſolicit the public patronage in behalf of

RIVINGTON'S
NEW-YORK GAZETTEER;
OR THE
CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON'S RIVER, AND QUEBEC
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

HE will communicate the moſt important events, foreign and domeſtic; the mercantile intereſt in arrivals, departures and prices current, at home and abroad, will be very vigilantly attended to. The ſtate of learning ſhall be conſtantly reported; the beſt modern eſſays, and every laudable production from Helicon, inſerted: The new inventions in arts and ſciences, mechanics and manufactures, agriculture and natural hiſtory, together with a regular journal of the proceedings in parliament, and the ſpeeches, which are frequently characteriſtic of the orator, in and out of adminiſtration, ſhall be conſtantly inſerted: A review of new books will be included, with extracts from every deſerving performance, each crafty attempt with cozening title, from the garrets of Grub-ſtreet, ſhall be proſcribed. In ſhort, every particular that may contribute to the improvement, information, and entertainment of the public, ſhall be conſtantly conveyed through the channel of the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER. Under theſe pretenſions he will venture on this periodical buſineſs. All his humble labours ſhall be exerted to merit that beneficence which has been already very graciouſly and liberally beſtowed upon his propoſal, and the moſt perfect integrity and candour ſhall govern him in the conduct of this difficult enterprize.

The firſt number ſhall make its appearance when the ſeaſon will permit the ſeveral poſt-riders to perform their ſtages regularly.

Gentlemen diſpoſed to ſubſcribe for this News-paper, are deſired to ſend their names to Mr. NICHOLAS, BROOKS, near the London Coffee-houſe in Market-ſtreet, and they ſhall be regularly ſupplied.

Philadelphia, February 27, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SOBER diligent man, to take charge of the building a Paper-Mill, and carrying on the Paper Manufactory when the mill is compleated. Such a perſon, well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to WILLIAM POLLARD.

POULSON'S
AMERICAN INK-POWDER,
To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE partnerſhip of WHITE AND PATTON being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make payment to MASON AND PATTON, who are properly authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame: And all thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of MASON AND HARTLEY, are requeſted to make payment as above.

MASON AND PATTON have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, (lately occupied by Mr. Peter Wikoff, and next door to Mr. Samuel Sanſom's ſtore) a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
A FEW COPIES OF THE
CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:
OR, THE
OFFICE, DUTY AND AUTHORITY
OF
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
HIGH-SHERIFFS, UNDER-SHERIFFS, CORONERS, CONSTABLES, GAOLERS, JURY-MEN, AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

AS ALSO
THE OFFICE OF CLERKS OF ASSIZE,
AND OF THE PEACE, *&c.*

Compiled chiefly from BURN's Juſtice, and the ſeveral other books on thoſe ſubjects, as far as they extend and can be adapted to theſe *American* colonies.

By JAMES PARKER, One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex* county, in NEW-JERSEY.

The whole alphabetically digeſted under the ſeveral titles; with a TABLE *directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under thoſe titles.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Treatiſe on the Law of Deſcents in Fee-Simple: By WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, Vinerian Profeſſor of the Laws of ENGLAND: With ſeveral choice maxims in Law, *&c.*

BY VIRTUE of a DEED OF TRUST from Captain WILLIAM RICHARDSON, and for the benefit of all his creditors,

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs. SARAH CHILTON, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land, called COLRAIN, ſaid to contain by its metts and bounds, near 800 acres, though patented for 602 acres: There are about 100 acres cleared, being the pooreſt part of it, whereon is a framed dwelling-houſe 30 by 20 feet, with brick chimneys, having two rooms below and three above, a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe on a ſpring, hen-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtables and barn, and an exceeding good apple orchard: There are about 40 acres of meadow cleared and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, and the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, and red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Baltimore county, upon Buſh river, about 4 miles from Buſh town, 4 from Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore town. There is a good fiſhery, particulary for herrings, in the ſeaſon, and plenty of wild fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of iron ore from appearances, is convenient to many furnaces, and hath a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer; and whoever inclines to treat privately, may apply to Mr. JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. in Baltimore town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON will attend on the premiſes to ſhew the lands.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1773.

A FEW TIERCES OF
NEW RICE,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
BEAVER,
AND SOME LIVE-OAK AND CEDAR
SHIP TIMBER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ALLEN AND PHŒNIX.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR three ſtory HOUSES, ſituate in Market-ſtreet and the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth-ſtreet, two of them fronting Market-ſtreet and two fronting Fourth-ſtreet: The ſituation is now very good for trade, and by all appearance will be much better in a ſhort time, as Fourth-ſtreet is opened to the northward quite into Germantown road, and the Market-houſe propoſed to be brought up the enſuing ſummer from Third to Fourth-ſtreet corner; and though that corner has been for many years paſt (till within theſe three or four years) overflowed now and then in the months of July and Auguſt, it is now thoroughly prevented. There is large vats that will hold many cords of wood, beſides good cellars, to every houſe; and there is a good bake-oven in one of the houſes. The title is good, and but eight pounds ground-rent, Philadelphia currency, on the whole four houſes. They will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Great part of the purchaſe money may be for ſome years on intereſt. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM HENDERSON, at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where may be had a few tons of Pot and Pearl-Aſh, and Pot-Aſh Kettles of different ſizes, better and cheaper than can be imported.

POLLARD AND BUTTS,
CARVERS,

At the sign of the CHINESE SHIELD in Chesnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and nearly opposite to the Carpenters Hall,

BEG leave to inform the public, that they undertake to do all manner of CARVING in the House, Cabinet, Coach, and Ship way, in the newest and most elegant taste, and on the most reasonable terms.—— Those gentlemen that will please to favour them with their commands, may depend on having their work executed with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the first day of March, at four o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises,

A TWO Story Brick House, with a cellar under it; having a front of fourteen feet three inches on the east-side of Front-street, is 17 feet deep, and has 75 l. insured on it for 5 years to come: Said House stands on a lot of ground, lying in Southwark, near the Swedes church, is 30 feet broad, on Front-street, and runs thence east 226 feet, to a thirty foot alley, called Church-Alley; having two fronts, and pays a ground-rent of six pounds currency: As the lot is spacious, it will be very convenient for a brewery, or many other purposes. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by

BENJAMIN HELLINGS.

February 3, 1773.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the twenty-third of this instant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situated in Brandy-Wine Hundred, and County of New-Castle; containing ninety three acres, late the Estate of JACOB WELDIN, deceased, pleasantly situated, about three miles from Wilmington; about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, with five acres of good meadow, a log-house, with a good spring and kitchen, with barn and cow-house, and two bearing orchards thereon, in view of the river Delaware. The title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock the same day on the premises, where the terms of sale will be made known, and due attendance given by us,

ISAAC WELDIN,
WILLIAM ADAMS, } Executors.

N. B. If the land is not sold that day, it will be rented for some term of years. And all those that are indebted to the estate, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are desired to pay the same without further trouble; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accompts, that they may be adjusted by us.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat set of DISTILLING UTENSILS, consisting of—

1 Copper Still, containing about 650 gallons.
1 Ditto, containing about 100 gallons.
2 Pewter Worms for the above stills.
2 Worm Tubs for ditto.
6 Round good Cisterns, each containing 20 barrels.
1 Ditto for low wines, containing about 1150 gallons.
4 Pumps.
1 Coopers Adze.
1 Copper Scummer.
6 Buckets and 1 Funnell.

All in good order, and may be seen at the Distillery lately occupied by JAMES DUNDAS, in Kensington. For terms apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE BARTRAM,
ROBERT WILSON.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 19, 1773.

WAS Stole last evening, about eight o'clock, out of the entry of the Subscriber, one new double milled superfine light drab great coat, one ditto, about half-worn, the collar lined with velvet, one ditto homespun, about half-worn, two mens drab cloaks, one somewhat darker than the other, the cape of which is lined with cloth in several pieces; the cape of the other lined with shalloon, and one light-coloured beaver coating lapelled surtout, with a velvet collar. Whoever takes up the same, and brings them to me, shall receive ten shillings for each, and forty shillings for the thief.

JEREMIAH WARDER.

WANTS EMPLOY,

In a Store, Compting-house, or posting of books,

A PERSON who is well acquainted with Goods and Accounts: He can produce undoubted testimonials of his diligence, honesty and sobriety; and may be heard of by applying to the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, betwixt Nine and Ten o'Clock, from the Door of Mr. ROBERT DOVE, in Market-street a little above Fourth-street, a dark brown MARE, thirteen Hands three Inches high, now rising five years old, she will trot and pace, but mostly paceth, the hair was rubbed off on both Sides by wearing Traces; had on a large Saddle, also a Bridle and Halter, when she stood at the said Door: The above Reward will be given for the Mare and Thief (if stolen) and THREE POUNDS for the Mare only; but if strayed, it is hoped some honest person will return her to the Subscribers and be satisfied with the Reward of FOUR DOLLARS and reasonable charges, which will be paid by

JEREMIAH PICKERING, or
ROBERT DOVE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Captain WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of this city, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to prevent their accounts being put into the hands of an attorney; and those who have any demands against the estate, are desired to send them in that they may be adjusted and paid by

MARGARET MARSHALL, Executrix.
WILLIAM MURRELL,
WILLIAM FISHBOURN, } Executors.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the sixth Day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, (if not sold before by private sale)

The following tracts of land, belonging to the estate of JOHN VINING, deceased.

A Tract of Land situate in Salem county, in the province of West New-Jersey, adjoining the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows near six feet: This tract is accommodated with several good landings on said creek, distant about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and four from a Glass-house, where several German families are settled. The whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine grass; 176 are marsh, which may at a small expence be banked and converted into excellent meadow for grass or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered; 81 acres are white oak swamp, of a most luxuriant soil; and the remaining 295 acres are cleared: On which are erected a large two story brick messuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, besides several other out houses. The whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in East or West Jersey, as well in the fertility of the soil, as the value of the timber; and may be conveniently divided into several excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing; with a sufficient quantity of meadow arable, and woodland to each farm.

Also a tract, containing about 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above-described tract. The titles are indisputable, and the lands clear of quitrent. Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above-described lands, before the day of sale above-mentioned, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers, executors of the testament and last will of John Vining aforesaid.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, or
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

JUST OPENED and to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by

ADAM ZANTZINGER,

At his store the south west corner of Market and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

A NEAT assortment of IRONMONGERY, &c. too tedious to mention: Those persons who will favour him with their custom, may depend on being served on the lowest and most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, the 27th ult. A Servant man, named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about 50 years of age, five feet, five or six inches high, small visage, has a large scar across his chin, dark brown straight hair. Had on when he went away, a blue grey short coat and jacket, trimmed with black, blue plush breeches, light grey yarn stockings, a white shirt, and an old beaver hat, with a hole in the crown of it; he took with him a scarlet waistcoat, and a light grey mixture ditto, and breeches. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER M'KINLAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1*s.* 3*d.* and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horse alley in Front-street, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-street, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, and the other Book-sellers,

THE
CONQUEST OF CANADA,
OR THE
SIEGE OF QUEBEC:

An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.

By GEORGE COCKINGS,

AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,

CANDID REMARKS
ON
DR. WITHERSPOON'S ADDRESS
To the INHABITANTS of JAMAICA,
And the other WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, &c.
In a LETTER to those GENTLEMEN.

Quis novus hic nostris, successit sedibus hospes?
Quem sese ore ferens! VIRGIL.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to those gentlemen who have subscribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the same time has the pleasure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardness, and will be finished as soon as possible.

Subscriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Delhaven and Peter Thomson, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearson, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Esq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Esq; Humphrey Marshall, Nathaniel Pennock, Persifor Frazer, and Archibald Dick, in Chester county; and by John Dunlap.

Those who have not already paid in their first subscription money, are requested to send it without delay.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AITKEN's
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND THE
GENTLEMAN's AND TRADESMAN's
COMPLETE
ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK,
AND
CALENDAR,
FOR THE POCKET OR DESK;
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1773.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOW, VIZ.

Of the ANNUAL ACCOMPT BOOK *and* CALENDAR.

FIFTY-TWO double pages ruled, for entering the receipts and payments of money; spaces for daily memorandums; the age, place, rising, setting, southing, full and change of the moon and place of her nodes; the sun's rising and setting; aspects of the planets; rising and setting of the stars; immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites; remarkable days, general tide table for America, &c.

Of the GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER.

A table of the Kings and Queens of England.
Geneological list of the royal family of Great-Britain.
The number of peers, peeresses in their own right, archbishops and bishops in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Kings of Scotland and the time they began to reign.
Lord lieutenants of Ireland since the union.
His majesty's consuls abroad for the protection of trade.
Births, marriages and issue of the sovereign princes of Europe.
A concise chronological account of events in America from the first discovery thereof.
General and civil establishment of North-America.
Establishment of the customs for the continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Islands.
The staff of the army, general post-office.
Rank of the navy and army.
His Majesty's order concerning the power of the civil governors over his forces in America.
Rules for determining the *rank* and *precedence* to be observed between the officers of the army and the civil governors, &c.
Public officers, &c. in Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, New-Hampshire, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Saint John's Island, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, West-Florida.

Printed for, and sold by R. AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Front-street.

Just Published, and Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
THE
FASHIONABLE LOVER;
A
COMEDY:
AS IT IS ACTED IN
ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
By RICHARD CUMBERLAND,
AUTHOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

Just published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
AN
ADDRESS
TO
THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN
AMERICA,
UPON
SLAVE-KEEPING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 71.

Extract from A SKETCH *of the* SECRET HISTORY *of* EUROPE.

COUNT Poniatowsky, the present King of Poland, having lived some time in England, accompanied Sir Charles Hanbury Williams in his embassy to St. Petersburg. He was soon after appointed envoy from his own country to the court of Russia. During his residence in that empire he attached himself to the Great Dutchess, and insinuated himself into her favour. This Princess, possessed of eminent talents, and actuated by an unbounded ambition, having dethroned her husband who succeeded to the Empress Elizabeth, and having invested herself with the imperial dignity, resolved to establish her credit at home and her importance abroad, by governing the affairs of Poland. Accordingly connecting herself with the King of Prussia, and in spite of the efforts of France, Austria, and the Saxon Princes, she advanced Poniatowsky to the throne, hoping perhaps that he would cooperate implicitly in her designs, or imagining that he possessed greater abilities than he has hitherto displayed. Surely no Prince has had a fairer opportunity of distinguishing himself as a warrior or politician: he was celebrated by Voltaire, who also celebrated the King of Denmark, and who celebrates all princes that are freethinkers and that pay him for his adulation: yet Poniatowsky, like some others to whom he has offered incense, has done little credit to his panegyric. He has shewn neither spirit nor patriotism, and is said to be chiefly desirous of amassing treasure, and of securing to himself an independency in some foreign country, should he, like another Stanislaus, be forced to abdicate his unmerited dignity. The Empress of Russia having succeeded in giving a King to Poland, continued to act with authority in the affairs of that kingdom. To render herself popular at home, and to lessen the influence of Catholic Princes among the Poles, she encouraged all those who adhered to the tenets of the Greek religion, or to the principles of the reformation. This party, known in the Gazettes of Europe by the appellation of Dissidents, possessed at a former period very considerable privileges. They not only enjoyed the free exercise of their religion, but had voices in the legislation, and were invested with public offices. Supported by the power of Russia, and the favour of the King, they revived their pretensions, and demanded a restoration of their rights. The Catholics took the alarm. The French fomented the quarrel, and thus concurred with the Empress Queen, who had married her favourite daughter to one of the Saxon Princes, and who flattered herself, that by encouraging the disaffected party, and by dethroning Poniatowsky, she might exalt her son-in-law to the throne. Mean while the Empress of Russia, depending on the greatness of her power, and not sufficiently aware of consequences, or misinformed by her ministers, acted with violence and precipitancy. One outrage led to another. The Dissidents were alarmed, they foresaw the ruin of their country, and willing to content themselves with having the free exercise of their religion secured to them, withdrew their claim to superior privileges. But Russia having maintained the justice of their demands, thought her honour interested in asserting them, and determined by force of arms to subdue the obstinacy of her opponents. King Stanislaus wavered, he abandoned himself to the advices of the Czartorinskys, who are his relations, and without connecting himself with the confederates incurred the suspicions of the Czarina. Mean time the French were indefatigable; they laid out immense sums in Poland, and were no less active at Constantinople. They painted in the liveliest colours the growing power of the Russians, and represented how dangerous they would be to the Ottoman Porte should they become absolute in Poland. The Polish confederates added weight to their representations, they supplicated the protection of the Sultan, and offered to indemnify him with a part of their dominions. The Turks were easily persuaded, they declared war against Russia, the more assured of success that they expected a diversion in their favour on the side of Sweden: and this expectation was in part fulfilled; for the Empress of Russia during the whole course of the war was at a constant expence at Stockholm to counterbalance the French party, and by bribing the nobility and leaders of the Swedish nation, to prevent an attack upon Petersburg, or a descent in Livonia.

Thus every thing was prepared: the project of the Duke de Choiseul was compleat in all its parts. The mine was ready to be sprung; and what was the situation of England? She had no ally: and her only friend, in apprehensions from Sweden, and engaged in a bloody and expensive war with the Porte and with the confederates of Poland, was in no condition to assist her. The ministry, totally occupied in paltry quarrels that became of consequence by being regarded, and in exhausting their faculties and resources in the patriotic purpose of securing their places by securing a majority in the House of Commons, were entirely ignorant of the designs of France, inattentive to her proceedings, and unprepared for the attack. The fleets of Great-Britain, so lately victorious, were rotting in their harbours, and the money intended for their support was diverted to other objects. At that instant the signal was given for the onset, and a pretence for hostilities was exhibited, by the attack of Spain on the Falkland island. The ministry stared and stood aghast. So conscious were they of the infamous weakness of their condition, that one man concerned in the navy, a haughty and unprincipled engine of iniquity, in just apprehension of the resentment of an injured people, and in despair as such characters are when they are unfortunate and have no internal resources to support them, killed himself: and another, from whom better things are expected, was obliged to resign a high office, and retire into obscurity. Had he been impeached, perhaps he might have redeemed his memory from an indelible stain, and by unfolding a system of atrocious villainy, might have rendered a greater service to his country, than by his numerous and important victories. Such was the condition of Britain; friendless, and without allies, her counsels feeble, alarmed by the discontents of Ireland, harrassed with intestine troubles that became important by the awkwardness of her rulers; her fleets, the bulwarks of freedom and of true religion, gone to decay, and her wealth expended on the greasy electors of corrupted boroughs. The storm approached—and the providence of God dispersed it. At the very moment of the attack, the Duke de Choiseul, having incurred the displeasure of Madam Barré, was divested of his employments, and his designs were for a time abandoned, because they were of his contrivance. Grimaldi was left alone; his fortitude and his pride forsook him; he advised his master to desist from his enterprise, and the convention was signed with Spain. The blame of the whole affair was cast upon Bucarelli, who was recalled from his government, but who was treated at Madrid with the highest marks of distinction.

But though the moment of executing this deep design was neglected, and that by a cause the most precarious and momentary of all causes, the caprice of an insolent female, it was not to be imagined that a scheme so judiciously contrived, so well adapted to the intriguing and enterprising genius of the French nation, and so admirably calculated to promote the purposes of their ambition, should be entirely relinquished. Accordingly they resumed their project, and encouraged the court of Madrid, galled with the late indignity they had undergone, to persevere in their hostile purposes. Finding that the Russians, by the ill conduct of the Turks, and by their want of discipline, were on the point of concluding a peace with the Porte, they resolved to give them uneasiness in another quarter. They had all along expended incredible sums of money in Sweden, a nation entirely degenerated from the virtue of their ancestors, venal, and unworthy of the freedom they enjoyed, the inveterate enemies of civil liberty, their object was to destroy the constitution of that kingdom, and render their sovereigns absolute. Thus they expected to render Sweden a more formidable neighbour to Russia, and by supporting the royal family in the authority they aspired to, to possess an entire ascendant in the affairs of the nation. The present princes of Sweden are as deserving of eulogy, as most of the other princes of Europe are vicious and contemptible; of amiable dispositions, and endowed with uncommon talents, they are improved by culture and education. The present King of Sweden, inheriting the intrepidity of the Gustavi, with the ambition and enterprizing genius of the house of Brandenburg, is secret in his counsels, decisive in his designs, and persevering in their execution. He has connected himself with the house of Bourbon, who have encouraged him in his intention of rendering himself absolute, who have supplied him with money, and given him assurances of their support. Trusting to the weakness of the Danish government, it is justly apprehended that he will invade Norway. He will thus have a pretext for maintaining an army, he will intimidate those in his own country who may still adhere to the old constitution; by engaging them in a war he will turn their attention from domestic occurrences, and render himself formidable in the North. Should it happen that his Prussian Majesty should embrace his interests, and so connect himself with the French and Spaniards, the consequences may be fatal. A war will necessarily ensue, and the independency of Europe will be in danger. That a combination of this sort is not improbable, will appear from the following facts and considerations.

A coolness has of late been apprehended between the courts of Vienna and Versailles. The late proceedings of the Austrians at Constantinople and in Poland were without the concurrence of the French: a private treaty concluded between the Empress Queen and the Ottoman Porte in the summer of 1771 was without their participation: and the project of dismembering Poland is certainly disagreeable to them. For however motives of present conveniency may produce a temporary coalition, the houses of Austria and of Bourbon are naturally rivals, and any increase of power and of territory to the Queen of Hungary will excite the jealousy of the French. It is also suspected, that the Emperor, universally extolled for the benignity of his temper, his love of arms, the simplicity and regularity of his manners, entertains no friendly disposition to the court of Versailles. In consequence of these and other circumstances the French Ministry have made advances to the King of Prussia, and have testified their desire of being connected with him. The interests of his Prussian Majesty in the present situation of affairs will necessarily determine him to coincide with their proposals. Austria is his natural enemy. He has encreased his hereditary dominions by the addition of Silesia and Polish Prussia, and having already distinguished himself in the field, he will be more desirous of securing his conquests than of augmenting them. For this purpose he connected himself formerly with the Empress of Russia, and has payed her a considerable subsidy ever since the commencement of the Turkish war. But Russia, without the union of England, weakened by the plague, which in the city of Moscow alone carried off sixty thousand inhabitants, exhausted by a tedious and expensive war, with a broken army, ruined fleet, and empty coffers, would prove a very feeble ally. Take even Denmark into the account, what could Russia, Prussia, and Denmark do against the united efforts of Sweden and the house of Bourbon, with whom the Austrians, in hope of recovering Silesia, would undoubtedly co-operate? It is manifest therefore, that the union of Prussia with France, Spain and Sweden, is by no means an improbable event.

A SECOND PUBLICATION OF THE

UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1773,

Is now ready, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS junr. at his Printing-office, the lower corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front-street, and by JOHN DUNLAP.

CONTAINING,

THE equation of time for every day; the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the sun; the rising, setting and southing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, rising, setting and southing of the planets; judgment of the weather; festivals and other remarkable days; tide table; table of the value and weight of coins; Quaker's yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Also a very useful PERPETUAL ALMANACK; rules and maxims for promoting matrimonial happiness; religion a poem; Flavella, on elegiac; the crooked stick, a tale; the blessings of life, by a lady; sundry choice and experienced receipts; an experienced method of guarding against smutty crops of wheat; the unfaithful depositary; the ancient Romans receipt for establishing true friendship, and the modern method; the industrious Roman; on calumny; jests; anecdote; on death; on fashion; on the grave; to know whether it will be a long winter, and how the winter will be; an epigram, &c. &c.

The calculations of this Almanack may be depended upon, as performed with the greatest exactness and truth; being the performance of that ingenious Master of Mathematics, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M. A. of this city, and is the only Almanack published of his calculating.

N. B. Said Humphreys wants an orderly sober lad as an apprentice.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

GONE from his bail, living in Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland county, a certain ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a sandy complexion, with his nose turned up at the top, wants one of his fore teeth, talks slow, wears his own hair cut short, which buckles well; had on when he went away, a rough beaver hat pretty much worn, a grey slip coat, a spotted flannel jacket, and buckskin breeches: He was born in Ireland, and came into this country when young; for some time after he was free he followed jobbing near Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, but has of late followed pedling, and it is supposed he intends soon for Ireland, as he has been known frequently to talk of going home the last fall: He had with him when he went away from these parts, a bay horse about fourteen hands and an half high, pretty old, and paces well. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN LYON.

January 26, 1733.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Little Creek Hundred, a Negro man named TONEY, about 27 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on and took with him when he went away, a large light coloured jacket, made of Kersey, with white flannel lining, Buckskin breeches, a pair of blue duffil trowsers, an old blue coat, homespun shirt, coarse yarn stockings, old shoes, and an old felt hat: He plays well on the violin, is pretty talkative, and is addicted to drink. He formerly belonged to JOHN DICKENSON, Esq; of Philadelphia, and perhaps may pass himself for a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTOPHER DENNY.

TO BE LET,

A Well ſituated STORE for either wet or dry goods, oppoſite the Old Ferry. Enquire of JOHN LYNN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a SERVANT MAN, by trade a Taylor, a good Workman. The reaſon of his being ſold is, he chuſes to live in the country. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Cranberry, Jan. 29th, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

In CRANBERRY TOWN, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon;

THE NOTED GRIST MILLS in ſaid town, has two pair of Stones, four Boulting Cloths three of them goes by water, all in good repair; two ſmall frame Houſes, a Stable, and about three acres of excellent Engliſh meadow adjoining ſaid Mills, alſo a lot of Meadow laying along Phinolipine Brock, containing about twenty acres under good fence. The Mills lie on a good ſtream and are well ſituated for country or merchant work, or for a Store, being on the Stage-Road to New-York, in the county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, within twenty miles of Borden-Town, and eleven of South-River landing, in a healthy and good Wheat country; from the convenience of the ſituation, the miller or merchant may ſend his produce to, or receive goods from Philadelphia or New-York at a ſmall expence. There will be a good title made to the purchaſer, and conditions made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain LOT, or piece of paſture Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden; containing ſix acres. Alſo a Lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in breadth twenty-four feet, and extending in depth, about two hundred and thirty-five feet, to a certain forty feet ſtreet, called George Street. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

JAMES SMITH, junior.

Wilmington Borough, 2d Month, 10, 1773.

WHEREAS by a Law of the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly of ſaid government, for regulating the ſtreets, &c. of the Borough aforeſaid, Proviſion is therein made for the ſatisfaction of ſuch, as may think themſelves aggrieved by the loſs of any ground, which before the ſaid regulation was ſuppoſed to belong to their reſpective lots, provided application be made for that purpoſe, unto the Burgeſſes of ſaid Borough within one year, next after the paſſing of ſaid Law. Now theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, that unleſs ſpeedy application be made for the purpoſes aforeſaid, they will be without remedy, as eight months of the time above limitted is already elapſed.

Signed by order of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants, by

JOHN FERRISS, Town-clerk.

A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſt. February from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on when ſhe went away, a new lincey red, blue and white ſtriped jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, PRINTER.

N. B. Any perſon knowing where ſhe is, and inclining to buy her time of ſervitude, it being three years and four months, may have her very cheap.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the ſixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the houſe of Thomas Champin, in the townſhip of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marſh; 1450 acres of land and ſwamp on South River, on which is a mill ſeat ſaid to be claimed by Iſrael Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of ſalt marſh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, ſaid to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marſh, on a place called Garrit's Iſland, be all the ſeveral tracts more or leſs; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Eſq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the ſame, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they ſhall be able to render ſatisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to ſell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-ſtreet, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-ſtreet, and by Iſaac Gray in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at each of whoſe houſes their glaſs is ſold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great reſort of people to the works, they find it neceſſary to admit none but purchaſers to the value of five ſhillings each.

N. B. Two perſons who underſtand blowing of glaſs may have good encouragement by applying as above.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN

ORATION

DELIVERED JANUARY 22, 1773,

BEFORE

THE PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PROMOTING

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

One of the Secretaries of the ſaid Society, and Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, having been employed, for ſometime paſt, in planting, cultivating, and improving a vineyard, in Merion Townſhip, within ſeven miles of Philadelphia, ſolely, and without any aſſiſtance from public bodies of men, or individuals, and notwithſtanding his meeting with many diſcouraging difficulties, natural concomitants, in the beginning of ſuch undertakings, has nevertheleſs, by dint of induſtry, perſeverance, and great expence, (as hath fully appeared by certificates to the ſatisfaction of the managers) brought about a pleaſing proſpect of its practicability, and promiſe of future ſucceſs, as numbers of Gentlemen, ſome of whom are acquainted with the nature of Vines, have been witneſſes of, and expreſſed their approbation thereof in the moſt pleaſing terms, and in encouraging me to enlarge my plan, procure foreign plants, fence and ſecure it, and employ proper hands to bring it to perfection as ſoon as poſſible, and gave me from time to time ſuch aſſurances of their approbation and intereſt with the public, as gave me hopes of the ſucceſs of a Lottery for the ſaid purpoſe.

Having therefore come to the reſolution, and ſet the Lottery on foot by the name of the Public Vineyard Lottery, and appointed a ſufficient number of Gentlemen of fortune and reputation, who are kind enough to act as managers (as may be ſeen by the Scheme) and to whom ſatisfactory ſecurity is given, as to the application of the money intended to be raiſed.

The Subſcriber therefore hopes for the countenance and encouragement of the Public in promoting the LOTTERY, and doubts not, but the deſign will appear pregnant with many advantages to America, and this province in particular.

The Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK.

N. B. As there may be many not acquainted with the meaning of a PUBLIC VINEYARD, it is thought neceſſary to inform them, it is intended, that the cuttings of the Vines ſhall be free, and without any expenſe for any perſons who chooſe to apply for them, who will engage to plant them in ſuitable pieces of ground, for the encouragement of Vineyards, in order that they may become more general throughout the province, and who may be aſſured of all the advice and aſſiſtance in the Subſcriber's power, GRATIS. J. L.

*** Tickets to be had of the Managers.

A FARMER WANTED.

HE muſt underſtand all kinds of country buſineſs, eſpecially carting, plowing and mowing, and more particularly breaking ſteers to draught and hauling logs to a mill. Any clever fellow who is capable of the above branches of huſbandry, may have £25 ſterling per ann. with ſuitable diet and lodging. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

January 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, one great coat of a lead colour, two tight bodied coats, one of them blue thick cloth, the other thin, of a purple colour; three veſts, one of them with flaſh ſleeves, with four buttons on a ſleeve, the other is lapelled, with mohair buttons, both nearly of a claret colour, and the third is lincey woolſey, double breaſted, of a reddiſh colour; one caſtor hat; a pair of leather breeches, with metal buttons; a pair of ſail ſtockings, and a pair of blue and white mittins. The thief is a middle ſized man, called HENRY JONES, but it is expected he has altered his name; he has ſhort black hair, is about forty years of age, and had on when he went away a brown thick cloth jacket, a pair of red trowſers, the ſtraps of his ſhoes were turned under and tied with ſtrings, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

DAVID GILLMON, living near Roads Town, in Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Neabſco Iron works, Two Servant men, belonging to the Hon. John Taylor, Eſq; viz.

JOSEPH LOVEDAY, an Engliſh Convict, about 23 years old, five feet eight inches high, and of a ruddy complexion, ſandy coloured hair, red beard and ſmooth faced, ſqueaking voice and a halt in his walk, owing to his having one of his knees diſlocated, and therefore cannot bend it but trails his leg after him. He run away about the firſt of November laſt, and had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought, and a cotton jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, the trowers he had dyed brown with tan bark; his other clothes are ſuch as ſervants commonly have, but imagine he will endeavour to change them as ſoon as he can. The other is named, JAMES M'LANE, a Scotch indented Servant, of great volubility of language; but may eaſily be known to be a Highlandman by his tongue, he is a ſhort well made fellow, wears his own hair, which is a little of the ſandy colour, dreſſes and ties it behind in the ſoldier's faſhion, and talks largely of his feats in the laſt war, and has more aſſurance than a great many of his countrymen has, an inſtance of which he gave, in undertaking the management of a ſchooner which I made him maſter of, tho' now believe he knew little or nothing about, and has ungratefully left the Schooner in Northumberland about the 14th of December laſt, ſold his bedclothes and ſundry other things, and run off. He had a variety of clothes with him of his own, particularly a leaden coloured coat which he daily wore.

Whoever apprehends the two ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for Joſeph Loveday, FIVE POUNDS, and for James M'Lane TEN POUNDS, paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. If the above mentioned ſervants are taken up towards Philadelphia, the perſon or perſons concerned, are deſired to apply to John Colvert in Baltimore.

The Lovers of LITERARY AMUSEMENT, and the Encouragers of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES will pleaſe to obſerve, That there is juſt publiſhed,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD:

By the celebrated Dr. GOLDSMITH, author of the lately publiſhed elegant hiſtory of England, &c. &c.

IT is printed on a new type, and fine Pennſylvania made paper, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the ſmall price of four ſhillings and ſix-pence only, although the Britiſh edition is ſold for eight ſhillings.

They are to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſrs. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-houſe, Mr. Joſeph Cruckſhank, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, Mr. William Laplain, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Mr. Robert M'Gill, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Woodhouſe, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Mr. Charles Baker, the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and of William Mentz, the publiſher, in Sterling-Alley; and ſhortly they may be had at New-York, and all the principal towns in America.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET,

FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1773.

CONTAINING,

The motions of the Sun and Moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the Sun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the Moon; the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the Planets; length of days; judgment of the weather, feſtivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A number of uſeful and inſtructing Eſſays, &c. ſelected from the beſt AUTHORS, *viz.*

SELECT Maxims, calculated to improve the mind and inform the judgment.

A liſt of Premiums offered by the Society inſtituted at London, for the advantage of the Britiſh American Colonies, for the following articles, *viz.* Vines for Raiſins, Wines, American Vines, American Cotton, Annatto, Indigo, &c. &c.

A hint to Ladies concerning the education of children.

An inſtance of decrepitude.

A moral and political Map of Europe, in which is diſplayed the ſtate of the following countries, *viz.* Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

A remarkable anecdote.

Of requiſites in an agreeable companion.

A caveat againſt an improper appearance in the world.

On the laudable paſſion of emulation.

The imprudence of tatling.

Of hope and gratitude.

An affected admiration ridiculous.

On the objects of the amorous lady and the coquet.

On courage and ſatire.

A method to gain eſteem and applauſe.

On the credulity of the populace.

Induſtry inſeparable from a true greatneſs of mind.

On the different effects of knowledge.

The precepts of a good and bad man contraſted.

Of diffidence in argumentation.

The danger of a blinded paſſion.

Submiſſion to parents a neceſſary duty.

Of folly, as pregnant with the greateſt of evils.

POETRY.

An addreſs to ſleep.

Death and the Doctor.

Epigram.

Epitaph on a fat phyſician.

A recipe for love.

Epigram on a Lady.

The lottery.

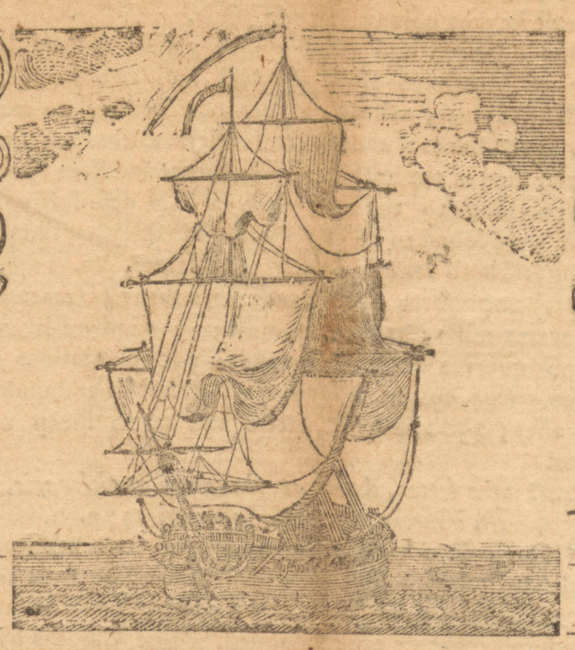
On gold and ſilver.

The female wiſh.

On an ill-natured woman.

MARCH, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 72.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL



THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 8th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

The REAL GENTLEMAN *deſcribed.*

A REAL *Gentleman* is certainly a moſt amiable character; but as that word is promiſcuouſly applied, and generally underſtood, it as certainly often implies ſuch qualities as are rather a reproach to the poſſeſſor, than any marks of intrinſic merit.

Any man, of whatever ſtation, who with natural good ſenſe, poſſeſſes alſo an honeſt heart, and who has theſe eſſentials poliſhed by a ſweetneſs of behaviour, which is better underſtood than expreſſed; this man is the *true gentlman*, whether he be a knight or a porter; a lord, or a journeyman taylor. Acquired accompliſhments adorn, but do not conſtitute the gentleman.

It is true, a perſon runs a great riſque of diſappointment who ſhould ſearch for a gentleman among working bricklayers, ſmiths, and men in other laborious profeſſions; ſince in thoſe employments the mind being chained to the contemplation of the objects of their induſtry, is neceſſarily very narrow; ſince it contracts a rigidity or ruſt for want of extenſion, or by aſſociating with the depraved is too often vitiated itſelf. There is no rule without exceptions, however ſeldom they appear, and true genius will burſt through all thoſe obſtacles which overpower little minds, and choak upon ordinary capacities.

The acquirements of mankind, it is true, differ generally in proportion as their ſituation is more or leſs proſperous: thus many a good underſtanding is uncultivated, and many a head is filled with the ſciences to as little purpoſe as if they were ſtuffed with ſaw-duſt. But whether that be the caſe or not, due allowance ought to be made for the diſadvantages of a confined ſphere of activity. Let the readers of Sir Charles Grandiſon only change his ſituation, and conceive him with a leathern apron about him; the conſequence would be that a great part of thoſe bright qualities they admire in the man of fortune, would not appear, but lie dormant in the ſhoemaker, merely for want of opportunities for exertion. There are men in all degrees of life who merit the appellation of *gentlemen*.

The DISCONTENTED BEE. *A* FABLE.

A BEE complained to Jupiter of the numerous evils to which her condition expoſed her. Her body, ſhe ſaid, was weak and feeble, yet ſhe was condemned to get her living by perpetual toil; ſhe was benumbed by the cold in winter, and relaxed by the heat in ſummer. Her haunts were infected with poiſonous weeds, and her flights obſtructed by ſtorms and tempeſts. In ſhort, what with dangers from without, and diſeaſes from within, her life was rendered one continued ſcene of anxiety and wretchedneſs. "Behold now," ſaid Jupiter, "the frowardneſs and folly of this unthankful race! The flowers of the field I have ſpread before them as a feaſt, and have endeavoured to regale them with an endleſs variety. They now revel on odoriferous beds of thyme and lavender, and now on the ſtill more fragrant banks of violets and roſes. The buſineſs they complain of is the extraction of honey; and, to alleviate their toil, I have allowed them wings, which readily tranſport them from one delicious banquet to another. Storms, tempeſts, and noxious weeds I have given them ſagacity to ſhun; and if ever they are miſled, it is through the perverſeneſs of their inclinations. But thus it is with bees, and thus with men; they miſconſtrue the benevolence of my deſigns, and then complain that my decrees are rigid: they ungratefully overlook all advantages, and magnify all the inconveniences of their ſtation. But let my creatures purſue their happineſs through the paths marked out by nature, and they will then feel no pain which they have not pleaſures to compenſate."

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

BE ſo good to inform your readers, that perſons bitten by mad dogs would do well to apply as ſoon as poſſible as much *dry ſalt* (which may be found in almoſt every houſe) as will lay on the part, and keep it on ſome time, and if from the largeneſs of the wound, and the quantity of blood iſſuing from it, the ſalt ſhould become wet, to renew it. This has been found truly effectual, and does not interfere with any remedy that may afterwards be employed.

Dry ſalt readily imbibing moiſture, is ſuppoſed to expel the canine poiſon, and prevent its being taken up in the circulation.

Any Gentleman having a dog bitten by a mad dog, and can keep him chained up very ſecure, not tied with a cord, (dogs having bitten a cord aſſunder) might try the effects of the ſalt only, and would do well to communicate the ſame to the College of Phyſicians, and to the public in general. Trials of this kind made with proper caution and attention promote uſeful knowledge.

L. M.

LONDON, *November* 29.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled: Preſented to His Majeſty on Friday, November* 27, 1772.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble and moſt unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs, in the gracious aſſurances we have received, that your Majeſty would have conſulted our private convenience, if ſome very intereſting public concerns had not required the early meeting of Parliament.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will apply ourſelves diligently to whatever may concern the commerce or revenue of the kingdom, or the rights and intereſts of any part of your Majeſty's ſubjects: that we are thoroughly convinced the affairs of the *Eaſt-India Company* deſerve and require our moſt ſerious conſideration; and that we will not neglect an object of ſuch national importance.

Permit us, Sir, to expreſs the happineſs we feel, at having reaſon to hope, from the communication your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, that the war, which has ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe, is drawing to a concluſion. A happineſs that is greatly increaſed by the additional proſpect it affords of the duration of peace; which, we truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect; being ever firmly perſuaded, that your Majeſty's uniform endeavours to preſerve the general tranquility will be directed, on all occaſions, by a due regard to the honour of your Crown and the intereſts of your People.

With hearts deeply affected, we learn that the produce of the late harveſt has not given the relief ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the poorer ſort of your Majeſty's ſubjects: And, conſcious that we can do no act ſo acceptable to your Majeſty, as exerting our utmoſt efforts to contribute to the eaſe and comfort of all your people, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that this object, which your paternal care and tenderneſs have ſo particularly pointed out, ſhall engage our utmoſt attention.

His MAJESTY'S Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I THANK you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

The zeal you expreſs in it for the honour of my Crown, and the rights and intereſts of my people gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

I firmly rely, that all your deliberations will tend to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be moſt conducive to the great objects you have before you. Among thoſe, I am ſure, you will not forget to provide for the diſtreſſes of the poor, as far as it is in the power of human wiſdom to alleviate them.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the King: Preſented to his Majeſty on Saturday, November* 28, 1772.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We acknowledge with the warmeſt gratitude, your Majeſty's great goodneſs, in your conſtant attention to whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of your kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among your people. And we return our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty, for having given us an early opportunity of informing ourſelves fully of the true ſtate of the affairs of the *Eaſt-India Company*: And we aſſure your Majeſty, that, impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the great importance of the buſineſs, we will, without delay, proceed to the conſideration of it; and endeavour to provide, in the moſt effectual manner that the nature of the caſe will admit, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the great and weighty intereſts recommended to our care by your Majeſty.

Your faithful Commons cannot but rejoice, to hear that your Majeſty has reaſon to hope that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion, and that the favourable proſpect of the duration of peace, which the probability of this event affords us, will not be affected by the alterations which have lately happened: And we feel the higheſt ſatisfaction, at the aſſurances, which your Majeſty continues to receive from foreign powers, of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country; and at the ſame time we moſt gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's gracious declaration, that it will be your conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquility, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of your Crown, and the intereſts of your People.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that your faithful Commons will chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as the ſervices of the enſuing year ſhall require: And although we are convinced, that it muſt ever be for the intereſt and reputation of your Crown to have a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea; yet we learn with much ſatisfaction, that your Majeſty has been enabled, during the courſe of this year, to proceed in the reduction of your naval eſtabliſhment.

Permit us to offer to your Majeſty our moſt humble and unfeigned thanks, for the paternal and affectionate concern, which your Majeſty has expreſſed, for the diſtreſſes which the poor continue to ſuffer, from the dearneſs of corn. And we aſſure your Majeſty, that a diligent attention ſhall not be wanting, on our part, to conſider the moſt proper means for preventing the increaſe of the evil; and for alleviating the preſent diſtreſſes, as far as they are in their nature, capable of relief; being perſuaded, that we cannot render any ſervice more acceptable to your Majeſty, than by contributing to the happineſs of all your people.

His MAJESTY'S Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE aſſurances you give me of your reſolution to enter into the immediate conſideration of the important affairs which I have recommended to you, afford me great ſatisfaction; and I have the fulleſt confidence, that you will endeavour, as far as lies in your power, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of my people, who are the conſtant objects of my care and affection.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the beginning of April,

PART of a dwelling houſe, with one ſide of a front ſhop, and a good back work-ſhop, ſituate in Market-ſtreet oppoſite the Jerſey Market, and next door below John Dunlap's. For further particulars enquire of him.

LONDON, *December* 1.

SIR John Clarke, whom the *pious* and *virtuous* Lord Sandwich made Commander in Chief in the East-Indies, is ſaid to be recalled, to anſwer for his conduct to Lord Maſſareene at Paris. This ſtory is well known, and probably will be laid before the public in a little time, to convince the world, if any thing can be wanting to convince it, what a ſet of VILLIANS *George the Third* thinks proper to keep in his ſervice.

Dec. 5. Letters from different parts by yeſterday's Holland mail adviſe, that the court of France hath declared, to more than one court, that in caſe Sweden ſhould be attacked by any power, ſhe will employ all her forces, both by ſea and land, to aſſiſt her as a friend and ally.

Dec. 8. Yeſterday Serjeant Glynn ſat for the firſt time as Recorder of London. His charge to the Grand Jury was exceedingly pathetic, elegant, and inſtructive, accompanied with copious elogiums on the bleſſings this country enjoys above all others, in having the freedom of trial by a Jury of their Peers.

The lovers of their country are greatly chagrined at Lord Chatham's declaring that he will not attend his parliamentary duty unleſs ſomething extraordinary is agitated by adminiſtration. This they conſider as plainly ſaying, My country muſt ſhift for itſelf, for I ſhall take no part in public affairs, unleſs I have a likelihood of diſtreſſing the councils of the Miniſtry.

Dec. 9. Yeſterday a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the corporation of the city of Glouceſter, ſetting forth the high price of all ſorts of proviſions, and praying that an immediate ſtop be put to the exportation and monopolizing of cheeſe.

Dec. 14. On Friday John Wilkes, Eſq; was elected a member of the Royal Cumorians by a great majority, after which the Preſident of the Upper Committee preſented him with a fine gold medal of his late Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland.

Dec. 17. The queſtion at preſent under conſideration with reſpect to the Boſton Judges may be reduced to a ſhort alternative; which is better, to render them *wholly* independent, or to keep them *wholly* dependent on the *People?* The people will not give them bread unleſs they comply with every popular wiſh; and unleſs we ſay, that popularity is infallible, the expounders of the law muſt go without a proviſion, or be eternally ſubject to the caprices of the multitude.

Dec. 19. The motion made by Governor Pownal on Tueſday laſt relative to a clauſe in the bill for regulating Courts Martial in America was, that after the words "*Commander in Chief*" he inſerted the words "*of his Majeſty's forces;*" and after ſome debates, the clauſe was again read, and the chairman put the queſtion, whether the words *Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces* ſhould ſtand part of the motion, which was agreed to without oppoſition.

Captain Cartwright, of the navy, is arrived in town with two Indian Chiefs, and their ſquaws, from the Labrador coaſt. This gentleman about three years ago brought over a ſquaw and her ſon from the ſame place; who was carried back, after being ſeen by the King and Royal Family, loaded with preſents.

Dec. 21. By the report from the Secret Committee it appears, that a certain great Company have now in their warehouſes no leſs than 16,000,000 pounds of tea; a quantity more than ſufficient to anſwer the ſale of three ſucceeding years. It likewiſe appears, that the value of the Company's eſtates in the city of London, that is, the India-houſe, and the different warehouſes, as eſtimated by a ſurveyor expreſsly employed for the purpoſe, amount to about 214,000l. It is now beyond queſtion that the whole amount of the Company's neat ſtock, after paying all their debts, will fall ſhort half a million, unleſs government ſhould agree to give them a compenſation for their territorial revenues, or reimburſe them for the vaſt ſums laid out on the fortifications in Bengal. Should the former be the caſe, the proprietors will not divide twenty per cent. even on the original ſtock, which would not amount to twelve per cent. according to the current price.

Dublin, Nov. 28. The Hearts of Steel have begun to commit the moſt violent outrages; on the night of Sunday laſt they burned a houſe belonging to Mr. Law, in the neighbourhood of Guilford.

BASSETERRE, *St. Kitt's, Jan.* 27.

We hear from St. Vincent's that the Indians have ſent a meſſage to the Admiral and Governor of the iſland, to know what terms they will accept of: for finding themſelves almoſt jaded to death, the want of proviſion and amunition, render them entirely incapable of defending themſelves. It is ſaid they want to go quietly away from the iſland, if the Engliſh will permit them ſo to do. There is at preſent above twenty tranſports there, beſides ſix men of war and tenders. The ſoldiers have taken a hill from the Indians, which they have been defending two weeks, with a conſiderable loſs of men on both ſides.

ST. GEORGE'S, (*in Grenada*) *Jan.* 16.

By the liſt taken laſt year, by the officers of the revenue in Martinico, there were found to be in that iſland 11,168 whites old and young of both ſexes; 2,989 free quartoons, muſtives, mulattoes, &c. &c. 72,928 ſlaves, whereof 46,400 paid taxes and 370 were run-a-ways; 269 ſugar plantations; 105 water-mills; 173 cattle-mills; 18 wind-mills and 12,291 quarres of land planted with canes; 1,957 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, caſſada, &c. 3,878 horſes and mares; 11,595 horned cattle; 14,312 ſheep, goats and hogs; 219 aſſes and 4,334 mules. On comparing the above liſt with that of 1771, there appears to be an increaſe in that colony of 1161 ſouls.

One hundred and twenty nine veſſels arrived laſt year at Martinico from France, and two from the coaſt of Guinea, whoſe cargoes conſiſted of no more then 118 ſlaves: and, 716 ſoldiers, ſailors and poor people, died in the hoſpitals of St. Pierre and Port Royal.

According to the liſts taken in St. Lucie laſt year, there were found to be 2450 whtie inhabitants, old and young, of both ſexes; 800 free mulattoes, &c. 12,317 ſlaves, 8000 whereof paid taxes; 38 ſugar plantations; 17 water-mills; 18 cattle-mills; 3 wind-mills and 1,006 quarres of land in canes; 550 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, caſſada, &c. 946 horſes and mules; 70 aſſes; 2500 horned cattle and 9000 ſheep and goats.

Extract of a letter, dated at the camp at Colonarie, in St. Vincent, the 11th January, 1773.

"Our troops have joined thoſe who were at Grand Sable and taken poſſeſſion of all the land betwixt that place and the river Jambou, with the loſs of two men killed and eight or nine wounded. The Caraibs have burnt the greateſt part of their houſes and retired to the mountains, where they will ſoon exhauſt the ſmall quantity of proviſions and ammunition which they have been able to carry with them, and muſt conſequently, be ſoon reduced to great diſtreſs, eſpecially as a chain of ſtrong poſts will be formed along the coaſt, in order to prevent their getting any ſupport from the ſea, by fiſhing or otherwiſe. However, we have yet all the coaſt betwixt Grand Sable and Morne Agarou to conquer, which, if the weather holds good, may be effected in a ſhort time."

CHARLESTOWN, (IN S. CAROLINA) *Feb.* 8.

We hear his Excellency Sir James Wright, and the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, have received his Majeſty's final orders regarding the large tract of land propoſed to be ceded by the Indians for the payment of their debts to the traders; and that thoſe gentlemen propoſe holding a congreſs with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, ſome time in May or June next, to negociate a ceſſion to his Majeſty of the ſaid lands, which, in that event, are to be added to the province of Georgia.

Feb. 12. The Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia hath paſſed the ordinance, appointing Dr. Franklin to be agent for that province, in Great-Britain, and another, appointing Grey Elliott, Eſq; to the ſame office, in caſe of Dr. Franklin's abſence from Great-Britain.

NEW-YORK, *March* 1.

On Sunday evening, the 24th of January, a man, who calls himſelf Iſaac Way, ſays he was born in Pennſylvania, and brought up in Philadelphia, appeared to be between 30 and 40 years of age, came to the houſe of one Nathan Burrill, jun. at Norwalk, in Connecticut, and to appearance ſeemed to be much diſordered in body and mind; he was put to bed, and a phyſician procured, but about midnight appeared to be much worſe, at which time he got up, put on his cloaths, and went out; ſome of the family was immediately diſpatched in ſearch of him with a candle and lanthorn, but could not find him until the next morning about 7 o'clock, when he was about three miles diſtance. Having taken him, and got him into a houſe, he appeared to be jealous of a conſpiracy againſt him, and getting a penknife in his hand, made a paſs at one of the company, whom he wounded conſiderably, but the knife hitting the breaſt bone juſt at the pit of the ſtomach, prevented its penetrating ſo as to give a mortal wound. He was thereupon, by order of authority, committed to Fairfield county gaol, in Connecticut, where he ſoon turned quite delirious, and being ſuſpicious of being murdered, he embraced the firſt opportunity, and cut his own throat with a caſe knife, but having ſpeedy aſſiſtance from a ſurgeon, it was ſewed up, and prevented from proving mortal.—He was dreſſed in a ſuit of white or light coloured cloaths, had a pair of ſilk, and a pair of white cotton ſtockings with him, wore his own light-brown ſtraight ſhort hair, thin viſaged, of a light complexion, ſlim bodied, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: He appeared to have been bred a gentleman; has left in Mr. Burrill's cuſtody, a large black and white pied horſe, about 15 hands high, not ſhod, a natural pacer. Some perſons have underſtood that he belongs to Maryland, and came from New-Haven. He had ſome money, and four or five ſhirts with him. He remains in Fairfield gaol, quite diſtracted.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

DIED. At Wilmington, MISS DEBORAH FERRISS, daughter of Mr. DAVID FERRISS.

Extract of a letter from St. George's, in Grenada, Jan. 25.

"The Charibbean war in St. Vincents, which you, no doubt, have heard of, is not yet terminated, nor is there a likelihood of it's being brought to a ſpeedy period; owing to the difficulties our troops have had to ſurmount from the ruggedneſs of the country and the unwholeſomneſs of the climate, as well as from the maſterly defence of the enemy, who have wiſely profited of all the advantages of their ſituation. This war, which will make a very pitiful figure in the annals of the Britiſh hiſtory, and is carried on by about ſeven regiments of veterans, beſides all the militia of the iſland, has already coſt us 120 men, killed, drowned and wounded, beſides thoſe who have died in the hoſpitals, where there now are upwards of 500 ſick. Col. Welch of the 31ſt regiment and a few ſoldiers fell into an ambuſcade ſome days ago, and were cut to pieces; and I have juſt now heard that as Lieut. Chapman of the 70th was lately reviewing the Tobago militia, of which he was Adjutant, he was ſhot dead; but whether by accident or deſign, is not yet known."

Captain Henderſon, from Liſbon, on the 16th of January, in lat. 24: 45, long. 53: 52, ſpoke the brig Betſey, Capt. William Wood, from Whitehaven for South-Carolina, out 26 days; and on the 20th, in lat. 25: 22, long. 63: 39, ſpoke a ſchooner from Virginia for Barbados, out 21 days.

Captain Covill, from Liſbon, on the 20th of January, in lat. 25: 40, long. 58, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Thomas Rowley, from Wilmington for Dominica, out 14 days, all well; and on the 29th, in lat. 36: 30, long. 71: 16, ſpoke a brig from Charleſtown for Cowes, but it blowing hard could not learn who ſhe was.

Captain Davis, from Vigo, on the 12th ult. in lat. 29: 33, long. 52: 30, ſpoke the ſchooner Adventurer, Capt. Joſeph Oakman, from Boſton for St. Vincents, out 14 days, who had met with a gale of wind, was in great diſtreſs for water, having only 10 gallons on board, Capt. Davis ſupplied them; and on the 21ſt, in lat. 31: 4, long. 65: 30, ſpoke a ſnow, a Packet, from Jamaica for England, but it being in the night could not learn who ſhe was.

The ſhip Lyon, Capt. Hamilton, from this port, arrived at Vigo, on the 6th of January, all well.

Captain Wallace, from Cales, on the 16th ult. in lat. 27: 28, long. 54: 24, ſpoke a ſloop, Captain George James, from North-Carolina for Barbados, out 17 days, all well.—Captain Wallace informs, that the ſhip Elizabeth, Capt. Shroudy, of this port was arrived there, and was to ſail in 10 days for the Weſt-Indies.—That a ſnow, Capt. Sutton, of this port, was arrived and ſailed for the Iſle of May, and that a ſnow, Capt. Woodhouſe, alſo of this port, was arrived from the Streights, and a brig Capt. Camble, ſailed for Maryland on the 6th of January.

Captain Hance, from Jamaica, on the 2d ult. in lat. 20, long. 73, ſpoke the ſhip Jamaica; and two tranſports, with troops on board, for England, but it blowing hard, could not learn who they were.

Captain Craig, from St. Vincents, informs us, that the Caraibs, had ſent two letters to the General to know if they were to ſurrender themſelves up, whether their lives would be ſpared, the General made them a ſhort anſwer, that probably they might: The troops had got poſſeſſion of all the Sea-coaſt.—Captain Craig left at St. Vincents, 5 ſail of men of war, and 12 tranſports; alſo a ſloop, Capt. White, from New-York.

Captain Souder, from St. Euſtatia, informs, that Capt. Barry, in a ſchooner was to ſail in a few days for Charleſtown, and Capt. Stuart, in a brig, and Capt. Brean, both for New-York.

By Captain Taylor, from St. Martins, we are informed, that the ſhip Mercury, Capt. Steel, was arrived there, and was to ſail in a few days for this port.

Captain Cunningham, from Antigua, informs, that Capt. Lang, in a brig, from this port was arrived there: The ſloop Little Molly, Capt. Burrows, from Virginia, and the ſnow Peggy, Capt. Ferguſon, from Baltimore, had arrived and ſailed for Turks-Iſland: Capt. Styles, in a brig, and Capt. Murdoch, in a ſchooner, from this port were arrived at St. Euſtatia.

By Captain Martin, from Montego Bay, we are informed that the ſhip Cæſar, Capt. Miller, and the ſhip Charming Molly, Capt. Gill, were expected to ſail from Montego Bay for London, in a few days after him.

Captain Hazelton, from Liſbon, on the 18th ult. in lat. 29: 18, long. 29: 30, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. John Anners, from Virginia for Antigua, out 10 days, all well; and on the 22d, in lat. 30: 59, long. 64: 30, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. William Crozer, from Liverpool for Charleſtown, out 8 weeks.

The ſhip Two Bothers, Capt. Adams, belonging to this port, is arrived at Liſbon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

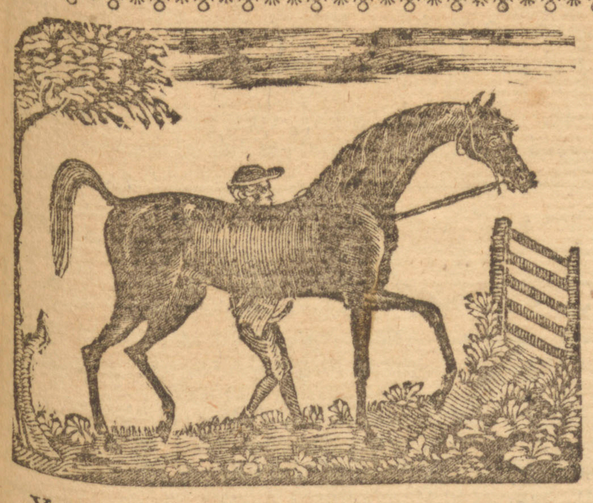
Brig Conſt. Friends.	W. Hayman,	St. Croix,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Burke,	W. Timmons,	Surinam,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Ship Hetty,	E. Davis,	Ferrol,
Brig Sally,	J. Warden,	Hiſpaniola,
Brig T. Brothers,	J. Martin,	Jamaica,
Brig Grenada Pac.	F. Illingſworth,	Grenades,
Ship Sally,	S. Covill,	Liſbon,
Ship Commerce,	A. Henderſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hance,	Jamaica,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	St. Martins,
Sloop Tryal,	T. Crippen,	Hiſpaniola,
Ship Britannia,	J. Souder,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Delaware,	E. Bingley,	Hiſpaniola,
Snow Neptune,	T. Wallace,	Cadiz,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Cunningham,	Antigua,
Brig Catherine,	J. Craig,	St. Vincents,
Brig Sophia,	W. Heazelton,	Liſbon,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Schooner Bumber,	R. Keeble,	Virginia,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Grenada Pac.	F. Illingſworth,	Grenades,
Brig Rachel,	L. Simmons,	Barbados,
Ship Sally,	S. Covill,	Liſbon,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Schooner Rebecca,	J. Holden,	Virginia,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	Barbados,
Sloop Adrian,	J. Genſell,	St. Croix.

CLEARED.

Schooner Becky,	R. Harris,	Georgia,
Brig Barbados P.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Schoon. Induſtry,	N. Monro,	New-Caſtle on Del.
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Brig Elizabeth,	C. Stewart,	Jamaica.



YORICK,

THE noted ENGLISH FOX HUNTER, imported by J. FOXCROFT, Eſq; and thought by all good judges to be the likelieſt horſe that ever appeared in this province, for either ſaddle or carriage: He is a beautiful dark bay, black mane, tail and legs, with one white foot, and a ſtar: He will cover this ſeaſon at Mr. OGDEN's at the Middle-Ferry on this ſide of Schuylkill, at THIRTY SHILLINGS the ſingle leap, FIFTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon; and ONE DOLLAR to the Subſcriber, who will take the greateſt care of the Mares, having agreed with CHARLES GOUGH, who lives on Mr. HAMILTON's place, one mile from the Ferry, (having excellent meadows, and a good range) to paſture thoſe ſent from the country, at FIVE SHILLINGS per week.

N. B. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

EDMUND STAFFORD.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE o'Clock, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS:

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Cordials, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Green and Bohea Tea, Soap, Candles, China, Glaſs and Queen's Ware, and a variety of new and old HOUSHOLD FURNITURE.

A FEW PALATINES,

MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN,

Imported in the laſt veſſel from Rotterdam, now to be ſeen at Mr. Martin Noll's, the upper-end of Second-ſtreet,

WHOSE freights are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by application to

ENOCH STORY, Broker.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. AND MRS. DOUGLASS.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING, A NEW COMEDY, PERFORMED BUT ONCE, called the

FASHIONABLE LOVER.

Mortimer by Mr. HALLAM,
Aubrey by Mr. HENRY,
Tyrrel by Mr. GOODMAN,
Lord Abberville by Mr. WALL,
Doctor Druid by Mr. MORRIS,
Bridgemore by Mr. BYERLEY,
Napthali by Mr. ROBERTS,
Jarvis by Mr. WOOLLS,
Colin Macloed by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Lucinda by Mrs. HENRY,
Mrs. Bridgemore by Mrs. MORRIS,
Betty by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Macintoſh by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Auguſta Aubrey by Miſs HALLAM.

After the PLAY, DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.

END OF ACT III. THE

MASONS ANTHEM,

by Mr. WOOLLS,

END OF ACT I. OF THE ENTERTAINMENT,

A PROLOGUE,

(IN THE CHARACTER OF A MASTER-MASON,) by Mr. DOUGLASS.

To which will be added,

EDGAR AND EMMELINE.

Edgar, Son to the Earl of Kent, diſguiſed as a Woman, under the name of Elfrida, by Mr. HALLAM,
Florimond by Mr. WALL,
Firſt Aerial Spirit by Miſs STORER,
Second Aerial Spirit by Mrs. HENRY,
Other Spirits by Mr. GOODMAN, Mr. WOOLLS, Mr. BYERLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. MORRIS, Mrs. WALL, &c. &c.
Emmeline, Daughter to the Earl of Northumberland, diſguiſed as a Man under the name of Gondibert, by Miſs HALLAM.

With MUSIC and DANCES incidental to the Piece.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. BELL's in Lombard-ſtreet. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On TUESDAY the eighteenth of May next, will be RUN FOR over the Center Courſe,

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. four years old 7 ſtone 7 pounds, five years old 8 ſtone 9 pounds, ſix years old 9 ſtone 3 pounds, aged 9 ſtone 10 pounds. The beſt of three four mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

On WEDNESDAY the nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) carrying weight for age, inches, and blood: fourteen hands high, aged, 8 ſtone 7 pounds, and higher and lower weight in proportion. All horſes, &c. not more than three-quarters blood, to be allowed 5 pounds, and not more than ſeven-eighths 4 pounds. The beſt of three three mile heats.

On THURSDAY the twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for four and five years old only (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old 9 ſtone. The beſt of three two mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

All horſes, &c. that run for any of the above purſes, to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER's, in Seventh-ſtreet, on Saturday the fifteenth of May next, to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purſe, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purſe, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates of the age, blood, &c. to be produced at the time of entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all diſputes determined by the Jockey Club.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGLE's GLASS,

IS TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

THE friends and well-wiſhers to America have, on all laudable occaſions, with an ardent zeal, ſhewed a ſpirit of patriotiſm worthy of themſelves, and made it their particular ſtudy to encourage their own manufactures in preference to all others. It is therefore hoped, that ſo noble a reſolution will induce them, at this time, to purchaſe theſe wares, eſpecially as they will be ſold on as good tarms (and as neat in their kinds) as any imported from Europe; which, on inſpection (by impartial judges) it is no ways doubted, will be acknowledged.

N. B. At the above place two-pence per lb. will be given for all broken Flint Glaſs.

Third Month, (March) 4, 1773.

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, a PLANTATION, And a BREWERY,

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE, viz.

THE Four Lots contain between 5 and 6 acres each, and are ſituated in the Northern Liberties, and fronting on the weſt ſide of the Frankford Road, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, agreeable to a plan which, on the day of ſale, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at which place they will be ſold on the eighteenth day of this inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. Their diſtance from the city, and ſituation on one of the beſt roads leading from it, render them convenient for ſummer retreats, or for gardiners who attend the market.

The Plantation contains 100 acres of good ſtrong wheat land, half of which is well timbered, has a dwelling-houſe, ſmiths ſhop and coal-houſe all of ſtone, an orchard, &c. It is now in the tenure of Henry Marjerum, and ſituated on the river Delaware, in the townſhip of Hopewell and county of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, directly oppoſite to Baker's Ferry, and has a good fiſhery. The ſale to be on the premiſes on the twenty-fifth day of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity.

The Brewery in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and conſiſts of a malt-houſe, mill-houſe, and brew-houſe, with two coppers, the largeſt containing ſeventeen barrels; with the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The ſale to be on the premiſes on the thirty-firſt day of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, and the purchaſer may enter in September next, and have an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DILLWYN.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WOKRS of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, in four volumes, large octavo, at the moderate price of Seven Shillings each volume, Pennſylvania money, ſewed in blue boards, or Nine Shillings, neatly bound and lettered. The London edition is ſold for Fifty-four Shillings. The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs in the preſs, and is printed on a good American paper, and in a clear, neat and elegant type. Each volume, as ſoon as publiſhed, to be delivered to the ſubſcribers. Each ſubſcriber's name to be printed in the beginning of the fourth volume. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

To my worthy ſubſcribers. The encouragement I have received from you, in this undertaking, obliges me in gratitude to return you my hearty thanks, and it will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect.

I am, with much eſteem, your humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs, and the ſecond is preparing for the preſs. Notice will be given in the news-papers, when each volume is publiſhed. Thoſe who have a diſpoſition to promote the advancement of uſeful literature, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, by giving in their names as intentional ſubſcribers. Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, at their printing-offices, and Mr. Robert Aitken, at his book-ſtore in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; and Mr. William Hick, in Princeton.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA;

THE BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET;

SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER;

WITH good accommodations for paſſengers: Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid maſter on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

A quantity of RICE to be ſold. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET,

THE CROSS-KEYS INN in Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT. Enquire of

JOSEPH HILLBORN.

Brandywine Hundred, February 23, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, Newcaſtle County,—the following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract fronting on the river Delaware, and bounded by ſaid river, land of John Buckley and Adam Grubb; containing about one hundred acres, on which there is two tenements, two thriving young orchards, and a landing known by the name of Grubb's Landing; the King's road from Wilmington to Philadelphia going through the ſame: It is well watered, and about one half cleared and the reſt well timbered. One other tract of land, containing about one hundred and forty acres, having about eighty acres cleared, and the reſt well timbered and watered, there may be twelve or fifteen acres of watered meadow made on it: There is a dwelling-houſe, barn, and a good orchard on it, and is bounded by land of Joſeph Cloud and others; about two miles from Naman's Creek Landing. One other tract of land, of about ſeventy-five acres, about twenty acres of which are cleared, the reſt well timbered, and there may be made thirty or forty acres of watered meadow, having two never failing ſtreams of water through it: There is a dwelling-houſe, &c. on it, and is bounded by land of Iſaac Grubb and others, and about three miles from Grubb's or Naman's Creek Landing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the ſaid tracts, may apply to the ſubſcriber living near them.

EMANUEL GRUBB.

N. B. The purchaſer or purchaſers may have almoſt their own time for the purchaſe money being paid, allowing intereſt for the ſame.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about purchaſing ſome quantity of NEGROES, any perſon that has either men, women, boys or girls to diſpoſe of, from the age of five to forty, houſe negroes, farmers, tradeſmen, or any others, may apply to him at the London Coffee-houſe on market days, from eleven to one o'clock, or at any other time throughout the week to Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, at the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

Any perſon that underſtands teaching the harpſichord, ſpinnet, and organ, if willing to engage by the year, may apply as above.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, or drop'd out of a gentleman's pocket coming out of the Play-houſe, laſt Wedneſday night, a ſmall ſquare red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with ſilver claſps, in which was five dollars of Maryland paper money, ſome notes of hand, and other papers of conſequence to the owner, but of no uſe to any other perſon. Whoever will bring the ſame to Mrs. HOUSE, in Lodge-Alley, or the printer hereof, ſhall have the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night of the 2d inſtant (March) ſundry things were ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Frankford Bridge, by PETER LAR and WILLIAM CRUMME.—Peter Lar is a German lad, about twenty-one years of age, had on a brown forreſt cloth jacket and a red one under it, a new pair of leather breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. William Crumme is about twenty-two years of age, had on a white ſpotted jacket and a red one under it, leather breeches, old ſhoes, and yarn ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid perſons, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PAUL.

February 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man named BURGIS GAMBOL, by trade a cooper, born at Mount-Holly, twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches high, with ſnaggle teeth, thick lips, thin beard, and brown hair; had on when he went away, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took two more with him; a new felt hat, a lightiſh coloured cloth double breaſted jacket lined with white baiſe, a red under jacket, leather breeches, a pair of half-worn pumps, mill'd ſtockings, and ſometimes wears a frock. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM GERRARD.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Seeing in a late Paper ſome Lines upon the following Subject, it brought theſe to my Mind which were written in the Year 1763, by a youth of *Seventeen*. The *Candid* will not critciſe *ſo juvenile* a Performance whilſt it may, perhaps, add a little to the Fund of Entertainment received by the Public from your Paper.

T.

On the Death of Mr. THOMAS GODFREY.

The *Genius* of AMERICA, ſeated on one of the Andes, ſpeaks

FLOW all ye Streams—and Orellana's Flood
Roll thy broad Waves more turgid to the Main—
Come thou *Ohio!* from thy diſtant Source
Pour from thy Urn the tributary Grief—
(For thou haſt ſeen him on thy verdant Side
At noon-tide ſtretch'd to woo the vagrant Muſe;
Thro' thy lone Groves the youthful Poet ſtray'd
And thy rude Rocks and each romantic Height
With Pleaſure echo'd when he ſwept the Lyre)
Come *Delaware! come Schuylkill!*—kindred Streams—
Give Tear for Tear, encreaſe the tide of Woe:
Your Banks firſt heard, o'erjoy'd, his dulcet Strains—
On your fair Banks the Muſe firſt own'd her Son,
There gave the Lyre and wove her ſacred Wreath.
Ye *green-hair'd Nymphs*, from all your coral Beds
Emergent come! and *Dryads* of the Grove
Bring each a Lawrel for my GODFREY's Tomb,
And weeping Cyrpreſs and funereal Yew.
My Son lies ſtretch'd on yonder ſunburn Shore,
A Captive fettering to *Death's* ruthleſs Car.
His Roſes fade, his Lillies bloom no more,
And op'ning nipt his new-born Glories die!
No more *Britannia* ſhall he ſing thy Chiefs
And roll thy Thunders in his rapid Verſe;
Thy Victorys now no more ſhall grace his Song *
Nor ſhall his ‡ Sword oppoſe thy daring Foes.
No more, *O Fancy!* muſt he tread thy Courts,
Nor more reveal their Glories to the World—
Thy Poet groans—he faints—he ſinks—he dies!
In *Death's* dun Mantle wrap'd forever ſleeps,
Nor knows thee, *Fancy!* nor deſires thee, *Fame!*
But hark! methinks I hear ſome Spirit ſay—
" Whilſt Genius bloſſoms GODFREY ſtill ſhall live;
" A gentle Gale ſhall bear him ſmooth along
" Far from *Oblivion's* Shoals, and land him ſafe
" Beſide his *Chaucer* in far-diſtant Time.
" E'en now the Bards who tread th' Elyſian Fields,
" (And tune their Lutes to ſweeteſt Notes of Love
" Or Lyres to Praiſe) each in his different Strain
" Salutes him *Chaucer* of THE WESTERN WORLD.

* A Poem by the Author intituled, *Victory*.
‡ He was an Officer in the Pennſylvania Forces.

NEW-YORK, *February* 15, 1773.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, and STATIONER,
In NEW-YORK,

PROPOSES to publiſh a weekly NEWS-PAPER, every Thurſday, differing materially in its plan from moſt others now extant: He has been honoured with encouragement from the firſt perſonages in this country, and now begs leave to ſolicit the public patronage in behalf of

RIVINGTON's
NEW-YORK GAZETTEER;
OR THE
CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON's RIVER, AND QUEBEC
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

HE will communicate the moſt important events, foreign and domeſtic; the mercantile intereſt in arrivals, departures and prices current, at home and abroad, will be very vigilantly attended to. The ſtate of learning ſhall be conſtantly reported; the beſt modern eſſays, and every laudable production from Helicon, inſerted: The new inventions in arts and ſciences, mechanics and manufactures, agriculture and natural hiſtory, together with a regular journal of the proceedings in parliament, and the ſpeeches, which are frequently characteriſtic of the orator, in and out of adminiſtration, ſhall be conſtantly inſerted: A review of new books will be included, with extracts from every deſerving performance, each crafty attempt with cozening title, from the garrets of Grub-ſtreet, ſhall be proſcribed. In ſhort, every particular that may contribute to the improvement, information, and entertainment of the public, ſhall be conſtantly conveyed through the channel of the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER. Under theſe pretenſions he will venture on this periodical buſineſs. All his humble labours ſhall be exerted to merit that beneficence which has been already very graciouſly and liberally beſtowed upon his propoſal, and the moſt perfect integrity and candour ſhall govern him in the conduct of this difficult enterprize.

The firſt number ſhall make its appearance when the ſeaſon will permit the ſeveral poſt-riders to perform their ſtages regularly.

Gentlemen diſpoſed to ſubſcribe for this News-paper, are deſired to ſend their names to Mr. NICHOLAS, BROOKS, near the London Coffee-houſe in Market-ſtreet, and they ſhall be regularly ſupplied.

Philadelphia, February 27, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SOBER diligent man, to take charge of the building a Paper-Mill, and carrying on the Paper Manufactory when the mill is compleated. Such a perſon, well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR three ſtory HOUSES, ſituate in Market-ſtreet and the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth-ſtreet, two of them fronting Market-ſtreet and two fronting Fourth-ſtreet: The ſituation is now very good for trade, and by all appearance will be much better in a ſhort time, as Fourth-ſtreet is opened to the northward quite into Germantown road, and the Market-houſe propoſed to be brought up the enſuing ſummer from Third to Fourth-ſtreet corner; and though that corner has been for many years paſt (till within theſe three or four years) overflowed now and then in the months of July and Auguſt, it is now thoroughly prevented. There is large vats that will hold many cords of wood, beſides good cellars, to every houſe; and there is a good bake-oven in one of the houſes. The title is good, and but eight pounds ground-rent, Philadelphia currency, on the whole four houſes. They will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Great part of the purchaſe money may be for ſome years on intereſt. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM HENDERSON, at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where may be had a few tons of Pot and Pearl-Aſh, and Pot-Aſh Kettles of different ſizes, better and cheaper than can be imported.

BY VIRTUE of a DEED OF TRUST from Captain WILLIAM RICHARDSON, and for the benefit of all his creditors,

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs. SARAH CHILTON, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land, called COLRAIN, ſaid to contain by its metts and bounds, near 800 acres, though patented for 602 acres: There are about 100 acres cleared, being the pooreſt part of it, whereon is a framed dwelling-houſe 30 by 20 feet, with brick chimneys, having two rooms below and three above, a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe on a ſpring, hen-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtables and barn, and an exceeding good apple orchard: There are about 40 acres of meadow cleared and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, and the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, and red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Baltimore county, upon Buſh river, about 4 miles from Buſh town, 4 from Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore town. There is a good fiſhery, particulary for herrings, in the ſeaſon, and plenty of wild fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of iron ore from appearances, is convenient to many furnaces, and hath a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer; and whoever inclines to treat privately, may apply to Mr. JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. in Baltimore town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON will attend on the premiſes to ſhew the lands.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1773.

A FEW TIERCES OF
NEW RICE,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
BEAVER,
AND SOME LIVE-OAK AND CEDAR
SHIP TIMBER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ALLEN AND PHŒNIX.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
A FEW COPIES OF THE
CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:
OR, THE
OFFICE, DUTY AND AUTHORITY
OF
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
HIGH-SHERIFFS, UNDER-SHERIFFS, CORONERS, CONSTABLES, GAOLERS, JURY-MEN, AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.
AS ALSO
THE OFFICE OF CLERKS OF ASSIZE,
AND OF THE PEACE, *&c.*

Compiled chiefly from BURN's Juſtice, and the ſeveral other books on thoſe ſubjects, as far as they extend and can be adapted to theſe *American* colonies.
By JAMES PARKER, One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex* county, in NEW-JERSEY.
The whole alphabetically digeſted under the ſeveral titles; with a TABLE *directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under thoſe titles.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Treatiſe on the Law of Deſcents in Fee-Simple: By WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, Vinerian Profeſſor of the Laws of ENGLAND: With ſeveral choice maxims in Law, *&c.*

POULSON's
AMERICAN INK-POWDER,
To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Late APOTHECARY to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the houſe and ſhop lately occupied by William Nicholls in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, wholeſale and retail, a large aſſortment of Chemical and Galenical Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments, &c.

Family receipts, and phyſicians preſcriptions, carefully prepared; likewiſe medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations and iron-works, with proper directions.

Wanted, an active ſmart lad, as an apprentice.

THE partnerſhip of WHITE AND PATTON being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make payment to MASON AND PATTON, who are properly authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame: And all thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of MASON AND HARTLEY, are requeſted to make payment as above.

MASON AND PATTON have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, (lately occupied by Mr. Peter Wikoff, and next door to Mr. Samuel Sanſom's ſtore) a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

A SECOND PUBLICATION
OF THE
UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1773,

Is now ready, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS junr. at his Printing-office, the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, and by JOHN DUNLAP.

CONTAINING,

THE equation of time for every day; the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days; tide table; table of the value and weight of coins; Quaker's yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo a very uſeful PERPETUAL ALMANACK; rules and maxims for promoting matrimonial happineſs; religion a poem; Flavella, on elegiac; the crooked ſtick, a tale; the bleſſings of life, by a lady; ſundry choice and experienced receipts; an experienced method of guarding againſt ſmutty crops of wheat; the unfaithful depoſitary; the ancient Romans receipt for eſtabliſhing true friendſhip, and the modern method; the induſtrious Roman; on calumny; jeſts; anecdote; on death; on faſhion; on the grave; to know whether it will be a long winter, and how the winter will be; an epigram, &c. &c.

The calculations of this Almanack may be depended upon, as performed with the greateſt exactneſs and truth; being the performance of that ingenious Maſter of Mathematics, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M. A. of this city, and is the only Almanack publiſhed of his calculating.

N. B. Said Humphreys wants an orderly ſober lad as an apprentice.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1*s.* 3*d.* and to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horſe alley in Front-ſtreet, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and the other Book-ſellers,

THE
CONQUEST OF CANADA,
OR THE
SIEGE OF QUEBEC:
An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.
By GEORGE COCKINGS,
AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain LOT, or piece of paſture Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden; containing ſix acres. Alſo a Lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in breadth twenty-four feet, and extending in depth, about two hundred and thirty-five feet, to a certain forty feet ſtreet, called George Street. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

JAMES SMITH, junior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

MARCH, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 73.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 15th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

BOSTON, *February* 22.

ON Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend a meſſage by the Secretary to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, directing their attendance forthwith in the Council Chamber. The Houſe went up accordingly, and after his Excellency had given his aſſent to ſeveral engroſſed bills, he made the following Speech to both Houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE proceedings of ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as aſſembled together and paſſed and publiſhid their reſolves or votes as the act of the town, at a legal town meeting, denying in the moſt expreſs terms the ſupremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other town and diſtrict in the province to adopt the ſame principles, and to eſtabliſh Committees of correſpondence to conſult upon proper meaſures to maintain it, and the proceedings of divers other towns, in conſequence of this invitation, appeared to me to be ſo unwarrantable, and of ſuch a dangerous nature and tendency, that I thought myſelf bound to call upon you in my ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion, to join with me in diſcountenancing and bearing a proper teſtimony againſt ſuch irregularities and innovations.

I ſtated to you fairly and truly, as I conceived, the conſtitution of the kingdom and of the province, ſo far as relates to the dependance of the latter upon the former; and I deſired you, if you differed from me in ſentiments, to ſhew me with candour my own errors, and to give your reaſons in ſupport of your opinions, ſo far as you might differ from me, I hoped that you would have conſidered my ſpeech by your joint Committees, and have given me a joint anſwer; but, as the Houſe of Repreſentatives have declined that mode of proceeding, and as your principles in government are very different, I am obliged to make ſeparate and diſtinct replies.

I ſhall firſt apply myſelf to you,

Gentlemen of the Council,

The two firſt parts of your anſwer, which reſpect the diſorders occaſioned by the Stamp-Act and the general nature of Supreme Authority, do not appear to me to have a tendency to invalidate any thing which I have ſaid in my ſpeech; for, however the Stamp-Act may have been the immediate occaſion of any diſorders, the authority of parliament was notwithſtanding denied in order to juſtify or excuſe them. And, for the nature of the ſupreme authority of parliament, I have never given you any reaſon to ſuppoſe that I intended a more abſolute power in parliament, or a greater degree of active or paſſive obedience in the people, than what is founded in the nature of government, let the form of it be what it may. I ſhall, therefore, paſs over thoſe parts of your anſwer without any further remark. I would alſo have ſaved you the trouble of all thoſe authorities which you have brought to ſhew, that all taxes upon Engliſh ſubjects muſt be levied by virtue of the Act, not of the King alone, but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons, for I ſhould very readily have allowed it; and I ſhould as readily have allowed that other Acts of legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint authority, and not by the King alone.

Indeed, I am not willing to continue a controverſy with you upon any other parts of your anſwer. I am glad to find that independence is what you have not in contemplation; and what you will not preſume to preſcribe the exact limits of the authority of parliament; only, as with due deference to it, you are humbly of opinion, that, as all human authority in the nature of it is and ought to be limited, it cannot conſtitutionally extend, for the reaſons you have ſuggeſted, to the levying of taxes in any form on his Majeſty's ſubjects of this province.

I will only obſerve, that your attempts to draw a line as the limits of the ſupreme authority in government, by diſtinguiſhing ſome natural rights as more peculiarly exempt from ſuch authority than the reſt, rather tend to evince the impracticability of drawing ſuch a line; and that ſome parts of your anſwer ſeem to infer a ſupremacy in the province at the ſame time that you acknowledge that ſupremacy of parliament, for otherwiſe the rights of the ſubjects cannot be the ſame in all eſſential reſpects, as you ſuppoſe them to be, in all parts of the dominions, "under a like form of legiſlature."

From theſe, therefore, and other conſiderations I cannot help flattering myſelf, that, upon more mature deliberation and in order to a more conſiſtent plan of government, you will chuſe rather to doubt of the expediency of parliament's exerciſing its authority in caſes that may happen, than to limit the authority itſelf, eſpecially as you agree with me in the proper method of obtaining a redreſs of grievances by conſtitutional repreſentations, which cannot well conſiſt with a denial of the authority to which the repreſentations are made; and, from the beſt information I have been able to obtain, the denial of the authority of parliament expreſsly or by implication in thoſe petitions to which you refer was the cauſe of their not being admitted, and not any advice given by the Miniſter to the Agents of the colonies.

I muſt enlarge and be much more particular in my reply to you,

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſhall take no notice of that part of your anſwer which attributes the diſorders of the province to an undue exerciſe of the power of parliament, becauſe you take for granted, what can by no means be admitted, that parliament had exerciſed its power without juſt authority. The ſum of your anſwer ſo far as it is pertinent to my ſpeech, is this.

You alledge that the colonies were an acquiſition of foreign territory not annexed to the realm of England, and therefore at the *abſolute* diſpoſal of the crown; the King having, as you take it a conſtitutional right to diſpoſe of and *alienate* any part of his territories not annexed to the realm—that Queen Elizabeth accordingly conveyed the property, *dominion* and *ſovereignty* of Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh to be held of the crown *by homage and a certain render*, without reſerving any ſhare in the legiſlative and executive authority—that the ſubſequent grants of America were ſimilar in this reſpect, that they were without any reſervation for ſecuring the ſubjection of the coloniſts to the parliament and future laws of England,—that this was the ſenſe of the Engliſh crown, the nation and our predeceſſors when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this country—that if the colonies were not then annexed to the realm, they cannot have been annexed ſince that time—that if they are not now annexed to the *realm* they are not part of the *kingdom*, and conſequently not ſubject to the legiſlative authority of the kingdom; for no country, by the common law, was ſubject to the laws or to the parliament but the realm of England.

Now if this your foundation ſhall fail you in every part of it, as I think it will, the fabrick which you have raiſed upon it muſt certainly fall.

Let me then obſerve to you that, as Engliſh ſubjects, and agreeable to the doctrine of feudal tenure, all our lands and tenements are held mediately or immediately of the crown, and although the poſſeſſion and uſe or profits be in the ſubject, there ſtill remains a dominion in the crown. When any new countries are diſcovered by Engliſh ſubjects, according to the general law and uſage of nations, they become part of the ſtate, and, according to the feudal ſyſtem, the lordſhip or dominion is in the crown and a right accrues of diſpoſing of ſuch territories, under ſuch tenure or for ſuch ſervices to be performed as the crown ſhall judge proper, and whenſoever any part of ſuch territories, by grant from the crown, becomes the poſſeſſion or property of private perſons, ſuch perſons, thus holding under the crown of England, remain or become ſubjects of England to all intents and purpoſes, as fully as if any of the royal manors, foreſts or other territory within the realm had been granted to them upon the like tenure. But that it is now, or was when the plantations were firſt granted, the prerogative of the Kings of England to alienate ſuch territories from the crown, or to conſtitute a number of new governments altogether independant of the ſovereign legiſlative authority of the Engliſh empire, I can by no means concede to you. I have never ſeen any better authority to ſupport ſuch an opinion than an anonymous pamphlet by which I fear you have too eaſily been miſled, for I ſhall preſently ſhew you that the declarations of King James the firſt, and of King Charles the firſt, admitting they are truly related by the author of this pamphlet, ought to have no weight with you; nor does the ceſſion of reſtoration, upon a treaty of peace, of countries which have been loſt or acquired in war militate with theſe principles, nor may any particular act of power of a Prince in ſelling or delivering up any part of his dominion, to a foreign Prince or State againſt the general ſenſe of the nation be urged to invalidate them, and upon examination it will appear that all the grants which have been made of America are founded upon them and are made to conform to them, even thoſe which you have adduced in ſupport of very different principles.

You do not recollect that, prior to what you call the firſt grant by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, a grant had been made, by the ſame Princeſs, to Sir Humphry Gilbert of all ſuch countries as he ſhould diſcover which were to be *of the allegiance of her, her heirs and ſucceſſors* but, he dying in the proſecution of his voyage, a ſecond grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh which, you ſay, conveyed the dominion and ſovereignty without any reſerve of legiſlative or executive authority *being held by homage and a render.* To hold by *homage*, which implies fealty, *and a render* is deſcriptive of ſocage tenure as fully as if it had been ſaid to hold *as of our manor of Eaſt Greenwich* the words in your charter. Now this alone was a reſerve of dominion and ſovereignty in the Queen her heirs and ſucceſſors, and, beſides this, the grant is made upon this expreſs condition, which you paſs over, *that the people remain ſubject to the crown of England*, the head of that legiſlative authority which, by the Engliſh conſtitution, is equally extenſive with the authority of the crown throughout every part of the dominions. Now if we could ſuppoſe the Queen to have acquired ſeparate from her relation to her ſubjects or in her natural capacity, which ſhe could not do, a title to a country diſcovered by her ſubjects and then to grant the ſame country to Engliſh ſubjects in her public capacity as Queen of England, ſtill by this grant ſhe annexed it to the crown. Thus by not diſtinguiſhing between the crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England in their perſonal or natural capacities, you have been led into a fundamental error which muſt prove fatal to your ſyſtem. It is not material whether Virginia reverted to the crown by Sir Walter's attainder or whether he never took any benefit from his grant, though the latter is moſt probable ſeeing he ceaſed from all attempts to take poſſeſſion of the country after a few years trial. There were, undoubtedly, divers grants made by King James the firſt of the continent of America in the beginning of the 17th century and ſimilar to the grant of Queen Elizabeth in this reſpect, that they were dependant on the crown. The charter to the council at Plimouth in Devon dated Novem. 3d, 1620, more immediately reſpects us, and of that we have the moſt authentic remains.

By this charter, upon the petition of Sir Ferdinando Georges a corporation was conſtituted to be and continue by ſucceſſion forever in the town of Plimouth aforeſaid, to which corporation that part of the American continent, which lyes between the 40 and 48 degrees of latitude, was granted *to be held of the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich* with powers to conſtitute ſubordinate governments in America and to make laws for ſuch governments, *not repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes of England.* From this corporation your predeceſſors obtained a grant of the ſoil, of the colony of Maſſachuſets-Bay, in 1627, and, in 1628 they obtained a charter from K. Charles the firſt, making them a diſtinct corporation, alſo within the realm, and giving them full powers within the limits of their patent, very like to thoſe of the council of Plimouth throughout their more extenſive territory.

We will now conſider what muſt have been the ſenſe of the King, of the nation and of the patentees at the time of granting theſe patents. From the year 1602, the banks and ſea-coaſts of New-England had been frequented by Engliſh ſubjects for catching and drying cod-fiſh. When an excluſive right to the fiſhery was claimed, by virtue of the patent of 1620, the Houſe of Commons was alarmed, and a bill was brought in for allowing a free fiſhery, and it was upon this occaſi-

on that one of the Secretaries of State declared, perhaps as his own opinion, that the plantations were not annexed to the crown, and ſo were not within the juriſdiction of parliament. Sir Edwin Sandys, who was one of the Virginia Company and an eminent lawyer, declared that he knew Virginia had been annexed, and *was held of the crown as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, and he believed New-England was ſo alſo; and ſo it moſt certainly was. This declaration, made by one of the King's ſervants, you ſay ſhewed the ſenſe of the crown, and, being not ſecretly but openly declared in parliament you would make it the ſenſe of the nation alſo, notwithſtanding your own aſſertion that the Lords and Commons paſſed a bill that ſhewed their ſenſe to be directly the contrary. But if there had been full evidence of expreſs declarations made by King James the firſt, and King Charles the firſt, they were declarations contrary to their own grants, which declare this country to be held of the crown, and conſequently it muſt have been annexed to it. And may not ſuch declarations be accounted for by other actions of thoſe Princes, who, when they were ſoliciting the parliament to grant the duties of tonnage and poundage with other aids and were, in this way, acknowledging the rights of parliament, at the ſame time were requiring the payment of thoſe duties, with ſhip money, &c. by virtue of their prerogative?

But to remove all doubt of the ſenſe of the nation and of the patentees of this patent or charter in 1620, I need only refer you to the account publiſhed by Sir Ferdinando Georges himſelf of the proceedings in parliament upon this occaſion. As he was the moſt active member of the council of Plimouth, and as he relates what came within his own knowledge and obſervation his narrative, which has all the appearances of truth and ſincerity, muſt carry conviction with it. He ſays, that ſoon after the patent was paſſed and while it lay in the crown-office, he was ſummoned to appear in parliament to anſwer what was to be objected againſt it, and the Houſe being in a Committee, and Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the law, in the chair, he was called to the bar and was told by Sir Edward, that the Houſe underſtood that a patent had been granted to the ſaid Sir Ferdinando, and divers other noble perſons for eſtabliſhing a colony in New-England, that this was deemed a grievance of the common-wealth *contrary to the laws*, and to the privileges of the ſubject, that it was a monopoly, &c. and he required the delivery of the patent into the Houſe. Sir Ferdinando Georges made no doubt of the authority of the Houſe, but ſubmitted to their diſpoſal of the patent as in their wiſdom they thought good "not knowing, under favour, how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the public, ſeeing it was undertaken for the advancement of religion, *the enlargement of the bounds of our nation*, &c.—He was willing, however, to ſubmit the whole to their honourable cenſures." After divers attendances he imagined he had ſatisfied the Houſe that the planting a colony was of much more conſequence than a ſimple diſorderly courſe of fiſhing. He was, notwithſtanding, diſappointed and, when the public grievances of the kingdom were preſented by the two Houſes, that of the patent for New-England was the firſt. I don't know how the parliament could have ſhewn more fully the ſenſe they then had of their authority over this new acquired territory, nor can we expect better evidence of the ſenſe which the patentees had of it, for I know of no hiſtorical fact of which we have leſs reaſon to doubt.

And now, gentlemen, I will ſhew you how it appears from our charter itſelf, which you ſay I have not yet been pleaſed to point out to you, except from that clauſe which reſtrains us from making laws repugnant to the laws of England, that it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors at the time when the charter was granted that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament.

Beſides this clauſe, which I ſhall have occaſion further to remark upon before I finiſh, you will find that, by the charter a grant was made of exemption from all taxes and impoſitions upon any goods imported *into New-England* or exported from thence into England for the ſpace of twenty-one years, except the cuſtom of five per cent. upon ſuch goods as, after the expiration of ſeven years, ſhould be brought into England. Nothing can be more plain than that the charter, as well as the patent to the council of Plimouth, conſtitutes a corporation in England with powers to create a ſubordinate government or governments within the plantation, ſo that there would always be ſubjects of taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom and in the plantation. An exemption for twenty-one years implies a right of impoſition after the expiration of the term, and there is no diſtinction between the kingdom and the plantation. By what authority, then, in the underſtanding of the parties, were there impoſitions to be laid? If any, to ſupport a ſyſtem, ſhould ſay by the King rather than to acknowledge the authority of parliament, yet this could not be the ſenſe of one of our principal patentees Mr. Samuel Vaſſall who at that inſtant, 1628, the date of the charter, was ſuffering the loſs of his goods rather than ſubmit to an impoſition laid by the King without the authority of parliament; and to prove that a few years after it could not be the ſenſe of the reſt, I need only to refer you to your own records for the year 1642 where you will find an order of the Houſe of Commons, conceived in ſuch terms as diſcover a plain reference to this part of the charter, after fourteen years of the twenty-one were expired. By this order the Houſe of Commons declare that all goods and merchandize exported to New-England or imported from thence ſhall be free from all taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom *and in New-England* until the Houſe ſhall take further order therein to the contrary. The ſenſe which our predeceſſors had of the benefit which they took from this order evidently appears from the vote of the General Court, acknowledging their humble thankfulneſs and preſerving a grateful remembrance of the honorable reſpect from that high court, and reſolving that the order ſent unto them under the hand of the clerk of the Honorable Houſe of Commons ſhall be entered among their public records to remain there unto poſterity: And, in an addreſs to parliament, nine years after, they acknowledge among other undeſerved favours that of *taking off the cuſtoms from them.*

(*For the continuation ſee the Supplement.*)

BOSTON, *March* 4.

On Friday the 19th ult. his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to the honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Province Houſe is in a much more ruinous ſtate than when I recommended to you to make proviſion for the repair of it the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court.

The preſent inconveniences which I ſubmit to by having continued to reſide in it, I hope will have ſome weight with you, but the diſhonour which muſt reflect upon the province from its appearing to be unfit for any perſon to dwell in, I hope will have much greater weight with you and induce you to provide for its thorough repair.

I am well aſſured that his Majeſty does not expect from me that any part of my ſupport ſhould be applied to the repairs of this Houſe, and I have reaſon to think that if you ſhall continue in your refuſal, which I hope you will not, proviſion will be made for the decent reſidence of the Governor; and I do not thus repeatedly preſs you to make this proviſion for the ſake of my own future convenience, but from a real regard to the honor and the intereſt of the province.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Feb.* 19, 1773. } T. HUTCHINSON.

Thurſday laſt the following meſſage was preſented to his Excellency the Governor, (in anſwer to his meſſage to the Houſe of the 19th ult.) by Capt. *Derby*, Col. *Bowers*, Col. *Thaxter*, Col. *Thayer*, and Capt. *Morſe*, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have with great attention conſidered your Excellency's meſſage of the nineteenth inſtant, and beg leave to ſay, that they are not unacquainted with the preſent ſtate of the Province Houſe, and are ſenſible that it might be repaired at a leſs expence now than in future.

The Governor of the province when this building was purchaſed by the Government for his reſidence, was conſtitutionally dependent upon the free grants of the repreſentatives of the people for his ſupport; but as the connection between the Governor and the people in this reſpect, is now to the great grief of the inhabitants of this province ſo materially altered, this Houſe conceive that they are not only not bound in honor or juſtice, but that they cannot, conſiſtent with the duty they owe their conſtituents, proceed to make the repairs which your Excellency deſires at this time.

The Houſe are ſo far from being influenced by any the leaſt perſonal diſreſpect, that they beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, if the time was come, as they wiſh it ſoon may, when your Excellency ſhall think beſt to receive your whole ſupport from this province, it would give them great pleaſure to provide your Excellency a convenient and elegant Houſe, ſuch as ſhould be honorable to the province, and ſuitable to the dignity of the chief Magiſtrate of this province.

NEW-YORK, *March* 8.

Capt. Walker from Georgia, laſt Monday off Barnagate, ſpoke with Capt. Hunt, of this place, for South-Carolina, having ſailed from thence the Saturday before.

Capt. Hunter in 23 days from St. Thomas's, left at that iſland, Capt Moore of this port, and the Captains Gregory and Johnſton, belonging to Boſton.—Laſt Friday Capt. Hunter ſpoke with a ſchooner from North-Carolina for Boſton.

Captain Stewart, from the Streights, informs us, that in the month of December laſt, no leſs than 12 Dutch frigates, of 36 guns each, arrived at Gibraltar, Liſbon, and Cadiz, in order to protect the trade of the States General, in that part of the world againſt the Barbary corſairs; who have of late been very troubleſome to the Dutch, by taking ſeveral of their merchants ſhips, and making ſlaves of their people.

By Capt. Schermerhorn in 15 days from South-Carolina, we learn, that the Captains Farmer, Marquis and Munds, of this port, were ſailed for Cowes and a Market; and the Captains Bryſen and Braſs, of this place alſo, would ſail ſoon after him for ſome part of Europe likewiſe.

Thurſday laſt the Duke of Cumberland packet, Capt. Marſham, ſailed from hence with the mail for Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincents, dated Feb. 2, 1773.

This day all the tranſports from New-York received orders to get in readineſs for ſea,—but their deſtination is yet a ſecret. It is certain a few weeks ago the Charibs made an offer to the General of ſurrendering, but we have heard no more of it; at that time our troops had them ſurrounded and in great diſtreſs,—they have ſince eſcaped and diſperſed, and about three days ago were ſo daring as to attack a guard of the militia compoſed of the principal men of the iſland, not above two miles from Kingſton, and after a ſmart fire for upwards of two hours they retired, and when they will be reduced no man here knows.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Venus,	J. Bennet,	New-Caſtle on Del.
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Brig Georgia Pac.	G. Bunner,	Georgia,
Sloop Betſy,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sl. Peace & Plent.	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Friendſhip,	W. Grinnel,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner Betſey,	A. Roſs,	New-York,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinkly,	Boſton,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sch. King Tam.	J. Allen,	Hiſpaniola,
Schooner Hannah,	J. Woods,	St. Martins,
Brig Rachel,	R. Collings,	Madeira,
Brig Charlotte,	J. Fryen,	Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Venus,	W. Davis,	Liſbon,
Ship Fame,	J. Duncan,	St. Croix,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Liſbon,
Brig Char. Nancy,	J. Cox,	Maryland,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Ship Britannia,	J. Souder,	Liſbon,
Brig Mary,	J. Garrigues,	Dominica,
Brig Charleſt. Pac.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina.
Brig Georgia Pac.	G. Bunner,	Georgia,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Sloop Hope,	G. May,	St. Auguſtine.

CLEARED.

Ship Rebec. & Suſ.	R. Caſſon,	Liſbon,
Sloop Adrian,	J. Genſell,	St. Croix.
Sloop Tryal,	T. Crippen,	Jamaica,
Brig Con. Friends,	W. Hayman,	Barbados,
Schooner Rebecca,	J. Holden,	Virginia,
Schooner Bumper,	R. Keeble,	Virginia,
Brig Sophia,	S. Snowden,	Virginia,
Brig Two Brothers,	S. Martin,	Jamaica,
Brig Rachel,	L. Simmons,	Barbados,
Schooner Mary,	J. Welſh,	Halifax,
Ship Hetty,	E. Davis,	Vigo,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	St. Kits.

REBUS *on an amiable Young Lady.*

THREE parts of the *title* beneath which I write,
With the name of a *city* in Araby fit;
Renown'd for the birth of a *prophet* of fame,
Omit the *firſt* letter, will give her firſt name.

Then next add a *ſir-name*, by Dutchmen rever'd,
By Britons reſpected, by Monſieurs much fear'd:
To an innocent *game* much beloved by the fair,
Join the *firſt* of the *Goddeſs* of Pleaſure with care;
Then ſay what a thing is that's cloſe by your ſide:
Theſe, all in conjunction, will give you the pride
Of nature, the fair-one I wiſh was my bride.

ÆNIGMATICUS.

An EPITAPH *on* GENERAL WOLFE.

LET friends to valour, as they this ſurvey,
Repeat the name of Wolfe, and ſorrowing ſay,
Peace to thy aſhes, honour to thy name,
Praiſe to the youth that emulates thy fame.
Actions like thine each Briton's heart poſſeſs,
Like thine in courage, nor in virtue leſs.
Nobly he fought, he conquer'd, and he dy'd!
Fate mourn'd his loſs, ſtern juſtice droop'd and ſigh'd
Bleſt be the world, by ſuch examples giv'n,
Live as he liv'd, to claim, like him, a Heav'n.

SERMONS
TO
DOCTORS IN DIVINITY,
BEING THE
SECOND VOLUME
OF
SERMONS TO ASSES,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
IS JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE rapid and univerſal ſale of the firſt volume hath rendered the public competent Judges of the nature and quality of this Second entertainment of our celebrated author: Being a warm friend to real, internal and practical religion, he expoſes the abſurdity of relying upon the external and ſpeculative part of it, which hath almoſt baniſhed the knowledge of the true ſpirit of chriſtianity, not only from the Laity, but alſo from many of their very learned Teachers.

THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. HALLAM, AND Co.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

A COMEDY, called THE

WEST INDIAN.

The Weſt Indian, for the firſt time, by Mr. HALLAM,
Major O'Flaherty by Mr. GOODMAN,
Mr. Stockwell by Mr. MORRIS,
Captain Dudley by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Charles Dudley by Mr. HENRY,
Fulmer by Mr. BYERLEY,
Varland by Mr. WOOLLS,
Stukely by Mr. WALL,
Sailor by Mr. ROBERTS,
Lady Ruſport by Mrs. MORRIS,
Louiſa Dudley by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Fulmer by Mrs. HENRY,
Lucy by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Charlotte Ruſport by Miſs HALLAM.

By PARTICULAR DESIRE, Mr. HALLAM will, for that Night only, preſent the audience with

A PICTURE

OF A

PLAY-HOUSE;

OR,

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.

DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added,

THE PADLOCK.

Mungo by Mr. HALLAM,
Don Dego by Mr. WOOLLS,
Leander by Mr. WALL,
Urſula by Mrs. MORRIS,
Leonora by Miſs HALLAM.

TICKETS without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. PLUNCKET'S, in Third-ſtreet. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Galery, 3s.

TOMORROW,

At ONE o'Clock, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,

WEARING APPAREL, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT AITKEN takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for their generous encouragement of his firſt attempt to eſtabliſh a General American Regiſter: And as he propoſes to continue this uſeful publication annually, and for that purpoſe, thus early requeſts the favour of any gentleman, who may have it in his power, to furniſh him with any uſeful or entertaining pieces he hopes every year to make his Regiſter more and more neceſſary to the gentlemen of America. The encouragement already given animates him to purſue his plan with the greateſt aſſiduity and attention.

N. B. There are a few copies of his Regiſter on hand. Juſt received, a few etts of a new edition of Guthrie's Geographical Gramma:, with plain and coloured maps. The Court and City Regiſter, or Gentleman's Com- Annual Kalendar, for 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

JOHN PEMBERTON, in PHILADELPHIA,

STEEL manufactured at Trenton,

EITHER in the bliſter, or neatly drawn and fagotted; alſo in thin plates for ſprings and mill-ſaws. A antity of bar iron, part of which is drawn in long thin ars, ſuitable for tire to carriages, or may be eaſily ſlit for nail-ſmiths uſe. Alſo cart and waggon boxes, and iron chambers for pumps.

Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, March 8, 1773.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, the fifteenth day of February laſt, gave his note to a certain WILLIAM THOMSON, as he ſays came from Penn's Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, conditioned for the payment of fourteen pounds, payable the firſt day of October next, which note was obtained through a defraud: He therefore forewarns all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid note, as he is determined not to pay the ſame.—If any perſon ſhould at this time have taken the ſaid note by an aſſignment, or otherwiſe, I beg that the aſſignee would look to the aſſignor, in favour to themſelves.

CHARLES CARSON.

READY MONEY

GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

March 10, 1773.

The ſubſcriber intending to remove into the Jerſies the beginning of next month, purpoſes to SELL by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſt. (March,) at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, the two following HOUSES and LOTS of GROUND, (if not ſold before by private ſale,) viz.

A TWO ſtory frame houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in Southwark, on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, about 45 feet below South-ſtreet; the houſe is 17 feet front, and 30 deep, with a three feet alley belonging to the ſame, has ſix good rooms, well finiſhed in the upper ſtory and garret, and three fire places; adjoining the ſame is a vault or cellar, well arched over: The lower part of the houſe is now made uſe of for a ſmith's ſhop, but may, with a little expence be turned into a vendue ſtore or dwelling-houſe, and from its ſituation near the New-Market is extremely convenient for ſhop-keeping. The alley and yard are well paved; and the lot on which the houſe ſtands is 20 feet front, and 65 feet deep; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of ſix pounds. The upper part of the houſe rents for ſixteen pounds per annum, and the ſmiths ſhop would rent for ten pounds more.

The other is a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to the above-mentioned premiſes, with a new brick meſſuage thereon erected; the lot is 17 feet front, and 120 deep, clear of ground rent, bounded Eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, Weſtward by Nathaniel Iriſh's ground, Northward by ground of Joſeph Marſhall, and Southward by John Goodwin's ground. The meſſuage is 12 feet front, and 32 deep, is two ſtories high, has two rooms on each floor, and a good garret, has four fire places, and the whole building is well finiſhed. For further information enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

MATTHEW POTTER, jun.

March 10, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday, the third day of April next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not ſold before by private ſale)

ONE LOT of GROUND, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of ſeventh-ſtreet, the corner of Sugar-alley, next Market-ſtreet; the breadth on Seventh-ſtreet, 14 feet 8 inches, and depth on Sugar-alley 77 feet; on the ſame are a well finiſhed new brick houſe, kitchen and bake-oven, with cellars under the buildings; the houſe and kitchen are two ſtories high, with convenient fire-places, and letts for £20 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the above, with buildings of the ſame ſize, and finiſhed in the ſame manner, except the bake oven, and letts for £16 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions adjoining the laſt mentioned, having a wooden building thereon, and rents for £5 per annum. Likewiſe a LOT, in Sugar-alley, 15 feet front, and 44 feet deep, with a new brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, and well finiſhed, joins the back ends of the forementioned lots, and rents for £14 per annum. One other LOT adjoining, of the ſame dimenſions with the laſt mentioned, and has like improvements, and rents for £14 per annum. Theſe laſt mentioned lots have the advantage of an alley of two feet eight inches between the houſes. Each lot is ſubject to the ſmall ſum of twenty ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, groundrent per annum. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. A plan may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale. The titles indiſputable. For further information, as to the plan, title and conditions, apply to

REUBEN HAINS, OR TO JOHN RICH.

March 15, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thurſday the 22d day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Dover, in Kent-County, on Delaware (if not ſold before by private ſale)

The following tracts of land, mills, and lot, ſituated in Kent-County aforeſaid; belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

A TRACT of LAND ſituated three miles from Dover, one mile from a mill, and four miles from a public landing, on Jones's creek, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, the land is fertile, excellent for wheat, and well watered. Alſo a tract of land ſituated on the county road, two miles from Dover, within ſight of a mill, and one mile from a landing containing about 250 acres, whereof 120 are cleared, being alſo well adapted to wheat, and well watered. Alſo a ſaw-mill, and a good Grift-mill, the latter rebuilt about a year and a half ago, and fitted for merchants work, having one pair of Burr-ſtones, beſides a good pair for country work, on a very fine ſtream of water, and where a plenty of excellent wheat may be procured, and flower can be taken in flatts from the mill tail: The mills will be accommodated with 15 or 20 acres of land as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may alſo buy the laſt mentioned tract of land, adjacent thereto if convenient. Alſo about 400 acres of land unimproved, ſituated in the Forreſt of Murderkill. And a framed tenement and lot of ground ſituated at the Croſs-Roads, near Duck-Creek: A reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon, by giving ſecurity if required, the titles are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed lands, mills or lot before the day of ſale above mentioned, may be further informed of the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of the ſaid JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, OR
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of a hearty Iriſh SERVANT LAD, who has about three years and one half to ſerve. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, 3d Month 15, 1773.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL MORTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately to the ſubſcribers, or they will be under the neceſſity of compelling them thereto according to law.

PHEBE MORTON, Executrix.
JOHN MORTON, Executor.

The Partnerſhip of SAMUEL and JOHN MORTON being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame immediately to the ſurviving partner, which if not complied with, he will be under the neceſſity of putting ſaid bonds, notes and accounts, into the hands of an attorney to recover in order to cloſe ſaid accounts.——There are on hands, belonging to the ſaid partnerſhip, ſundry kinds of merchandize, which will be ſold reaſonable, viz. wine, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, pepper, allſpice, ginger, nutmegs, a parcel of Crowley's London ſteel, allum, brimſtone, madder, pipes in kegs, powder and ſhot, G. B. wool cards, a quantity of coarſe Iriſh linens and ſheetings:—Alſo ſeveral pairs of the beſt burr millſtones, made by COOPER and SON, London, 4 feet 2 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches diameter.

JOHN MORTON.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or drop'd out of a gentleman's pocket coming out of the Play-houſe on Wedneſday night the third inſtant, a ſmall ſquare red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with ſilver claſps, in which was five dollars of Maryland paper money, two lottery tickets, ſome promiſary notes of hand, and other papers of conſequence to the owner, but of no uſe to any other perſon, as the neceſſary ſteps have been taken to prevent the payment of the notes, &c. Whoever will bring the ſame to Mrs. HOUSE, in Lodge-Alley, or the printer hereof, ſhall have the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

TO BE LET,

A LOT or piece of ground, ſituated on the North-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets, bounded on Vine-ſtreet 138 feet, and on Fourth ſtreet continued 146 feet; whereon is erected a three ſtory brick-houſe 18 feet front by 36 feet deep, with a two ſtory piazza, kitchen and waſh-houſe, vaulted, and cellared under the whole: Alſo a two ſtory brick building 13 feet by 26, a cow-houſe 50 feet in length, with two ſtables, one being 26 feet by 28, the other 26 by 14 feet:—Alſo a good garden, furniſhed with a variety of the beſt fruit trees, &c. and a pump of excellent water at the door.

The above premiſes is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a public inn, being on the corner of the new-road leading from the city to Germantown, and has large yard-room for waggons, and ſtabling for horſes. For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, who will inform the terms, and ſhew the premiſes.

THE Proprietor of the American FLINT GLASS Manufactory, at MANHEIM, in Lancaſter county, with the advice of many gentlemen in this city, his friends, has offered a ſcheme of a LOTTERY to the patronage of the public, to enable him to carry on a Manufactory of public advantage, and to raiſe a ſum of money for that and other benificent purpoſes in the ſcheme mentioned.

This Lottory is calculated as much to the advantage of the Adventurers as any that hath as yet appeared. The encouragement he has already met with in the ſale of a large number of the tickets, though but juſt publiſhed, perſuades himſelf the firſt claſs will be ready for drawing at the ſhort time appointed: Therefore thoſe gentlemen who incline to become adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for tickets, which by enquiring of the following gentlemen, they may be informed where tickets may be had, viz.

Mr. *Charles Stedman*, in Second-ſtreet; Mr. *William Smith*, Mr. *Michael Shubart*, Mr. *Leonard Melchor*, Meſſrs. *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Henry Miller*; *Dieterich Reeſe*, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia; *Peter Wiltberger*, at the ſign of the Butcher's Arms, *Henry Funck*, at the ſign of the Black Bear; *Tobias Rudolph*, at the ſign of the Three Kings, in Market-ſtreet; *Lewis Farmer*, at the ſign of the Buck; *George Button*, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Second-ſtreet; *Martin Kreider*, at the ſign of the Swan, in Third-ſtreet; *Jacob Ehrenzeller*, at the ſign of the Bay Horſe, in Fourth-ſtreet; *Rudolph Bunner*, at the ſign of the Prince of Orange in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. The Prizes will be publiſhed immediately after the drawing of the firſt claſs, and paid by the treaſurer, with the greateſt punctuality.

March 7, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, near Burdenton, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man named JOHN KINSEY, about five feet ten inches high, limps very much with his right leg, which is about three inches ſhorter than the other, fair complexion and light hair; he is a cooper by trade, and ſerved his time in Philadelphia; had on when he went away a brown broadcloth coat, a flowered jacket, blue trowſers, and carved plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant man, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL ADAMS.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1773.

WHEREAS my wife CATHERINE has left my bed and board without any cauſe, I deſire that no one may truſt her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

PHILIP CAFIEL.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1773.

(FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.)

At the ASSEMBLY ROOM, on TUESDAY EVENING, the twenty-third inſtant,

Doctor GRAHAM, OCULIST *and* AURIST,

Propoſes to deliver a LECTURE on that curious and moſt important organ

THE EYE;

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I. INTRODUCTION—Method propoſed—View of the anatomical and mechanical ſtructure of the Eye, and of the parts therewith connected——Eye-brow—Eye-lids—Eye-laſhes, at once a defence and ornament—Lachrymal gland, duct, &c.——Tears, for what purpoſes provided——Muſcles—blood-veſſels—nerves—coats and humours of the Eye——LIGHT what——in what direction——with what velocity—and through what bodies paſſing——refraction and reflection of the rays——recapitulation——parts of the Eye exquiſitely minute—and its mechaniſm admirably curious——the extreme complexity of the whole organ, conſidered as eſſentially neceſſary for its preſervation——diſtinct viſion in what conſiſting, and how performed——diſtinct ſeeing gradually learned—hiſtory adduced to prove it——Attentive inveſtigation of the ſtructure of the Eye, and of the ſubjects neceſſarily connected with it, in what manner elevating the ſoul with exalted apprehenſions of His wiſdom who formed it——how by accurate reſearches into this pleaſing ſtudy, ſcience and admiration ſweetly uniting occupy and expand the mind, whilſt the ſweet incenſe of humility and love, aſcends pure and acceptable to the throne of the Great Artiſt——Addreſs to ſtudents in medicine and ſurgery——College of Philadelphia in the general field of literature, conſidered as equalling, and in the liberal profeſſion of medicine as far ſurpaſſing, any other on the Britiſh continent of America—concluſion.

PART II. Nature and cauſes of the principal diſeaſes explained—and methods of cure pointed out——cataract—glaucoma—gutta ſerena—inflammations from whatever cauſes proceeding, being neglected or improperly treated, producing ſpecks, films, pearls, blindneſs——films, ſpecks, ſpots, how cured——weak and ſore eye-lids——ſquinting, how cured——when moderate and ſlight, adding ſweetneſs and a pleaſing ſoftneſs to a ſet of regular features——ſhort-ſightedneſs, how remedied—age bringing conſiderable relief to the ſhort-ſighted or purblind——uſeful directions concerning ſpectacles—to perſons having tender eyes or weak ſight——vulgar errors expoſed—admonition and exhortation to young practitioners——addreſs to the ladies on the art of managing the Eye—beauty of a fine woman compoſed of numberleſs leſſer beauties, of which the Eye is the chief—the Eye opening a direct avenue to the female heart, and diſcovering the lovely train of the ſofter virtues——Nature ever candid and ſincere, ſpeaking through the Eye a language underſtood by all——what coloured Eye the moſt pleaſing——various motions of the Eye deſcribed—ſprightly—ſweet—lovely—melting——tender ſocial emotions how inſpired by the Eye—in what manner the Eye of a fine woman returns the more lovely after having reſted on large green or black objects——growth and thickneſs of the Eye-brows, and their arch in the line of beauty how promoted——parallel between the female and the male Eye.

PART III. Digreſſive enquiry into the dignity and importance of phyſic and ſurgery——Kings, Emperors, the wiſeſt and beſt men in all ages attending medical lectures——medicine and ſurgery excelling in dignity and importance moſt of the other arts and ſciences——qualifications neceſſary to conſtitute an expert practitioner in theſe arts conſidered——EULOGY ON THE EYE—its ſuperiority over all the other organic ſenſes——of the pleaſures of the Eye as being more refined or ſpiritual, than thoſe derived from taſting, touching, ſmelling, or even from hearing itſelf——nearly approaching to thoſe pleaſures that are purely intellectual——immoderate gratification of the other ſenſes exhauſting the ſpirits, whilſt the pleaſures of the Eye reſtore the mind and act as a phyſician to the ſoul——language of the Eye more expreſſive than that of the tongue——that of the latter arbitrary, of the former univerſal——beauty that moſt captivating quality appropriated to objects of ſight alone——of theſe objects the beauty of the human figure the moſt perfect——nature and the beſt artiſts directing themſelves by a taſte for ſimplicity——nothing contributing more to beauty and lovelineſs than ſimplicity——when extended to dreſs, manners, and behaviour the beautiful object gaining affection retains it——exemplified in deſcribing a young female quaker, in whoſe Eyes are expreſſed ſuch gentle and amiable qualities of the mind, as correſpond with the ſoftneſs and ſweet ſimplicity of her outward form and dreſs——of the Eye as receiving delight from the fine arts—while the extenſive group of glorious objects ſpread out on the wide earth, and through the blue expanſe of heaven, finding a paſſage through the Eye, expand the heart with the moſt lively emotions of ſublimity and grandeur, and tranſport the mind to the deity while it overflows with admiration, gratitude, and love!

The gentlemen of the learned profeſſions, particularly thoſe of the faculty, and the intelligent few whoſe company is hoped for, will readily perceive that from this lecture a rational and pleaſing entertainment may be expected: Nor can the ladies be indifferent to a ſubject which is at once the maſter-piece of beauty and the very ſoul of their charms.—In order to render it more generally underſtood, he will endeavour to treat each part, though with brevity, yet with clearneſs and preciſion, and in a language as much diveſted of technical terms as the nature of it will admit.

Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may chooſe to favour Dr. GRAHAM with their company, will be pleaſed to ſend for tickets of admittance, to his houſe in Market-ſtreet, or to the bar of the coffee-houſe, where they will be delivered—Price ONE DOLLAR—The doors will be opened at SIX, and the lecture begin preciſely at SEVEN o'clock.

YORICK,

THE noted ENGLISH FOX HUNTER, imported by J. FOXCROFT, Eſq; and thought by all good judges to be the likelieſt horſe that ever appeared in this province, for either ſaddle or carriage: He is a beautiful dark bay, black mane, tail and legs, with one white foot, and a ſtar: He will cover this ſeaſon at Mr. OGDEN's at the Middle-Ferry on this ſide of Schuylkill, at THIRTY SHILLINGS the ſingle leap, FIFTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon; and ONE DOLLAR to the Subſcriber, who will take the greateſt care of the Mares, having agreed with CHARLES GOUGH, who lives on Mr. HAMILTON's place, one mile from the Ferry, (having excellent meadows, and a good range) to paſture thoſe ſent from the country, at FIVE SHILLINGS per week.

N. B. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

EDMUND STAFFORD.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On TUESDAY the eighteenth of May next, will be RUN FOR over the Center Courſe,

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. four years old 7 ſtone 7 pounds, five years old 8 ſtone 9 pounds, ſix years old 9 ſtone 3 pounds, aged 9 ſtone 10 pounds. The beſt of three four mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

On WEDNESDAY the nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) carrying weight for age, inches, and blood: fourteen hands high, aged, 8 ſtone 7 pounds, and higher and lower weight in proportion. All horſes, &c. not more than three-quarters blood, to be allowed 5 pounds, and not more than ſeven-eighths 4 pounds. The beſt of three three mile heats.

On THURSDAY the twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for four and five years old only (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old 9 ſtone. The beſt of three two mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

All horſes, &c. that run for any of the above purſes, to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER's, in Seventh-ſtreet, on Saturday the fifteenth of May next, to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purſe, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purſe, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates of the age, blood, &c. to be produced at the time of entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all diſputes determined by the Jockey Club.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGLE's GLASS,

IS TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

THE friends and well-wiſhers to America have, on all laudable occaſions, with an ardent zeal, ſhewed a ſpirit of patriotiſm worthy of themſelves, and made it their particular ſtudy to encourage their own manufactures in preference to all others. It is therefore hoped, that ſo noble a reſolution will induce them, at this time, to purchaſe theſe wares, eſpecially as they will be ſold on as good tarms (and as neat in their kinds) as any imported from Europe; which, on inſpection (by impartial judges) it is no ways doubted, will be acknowledged.

N. B. At the above place two-pence per lb. will be given for all broken Flint Glaſs.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the beginning of April,

PART of a dwelling-houſe, with one ſide of a front ſhop, and a good back work-ſhop, ſituate in Market-ſtreet oppoſite the Jerſey Market, and next door below John Dunlap's. For further particulars enquire of him.

TO BE LET,

THE CROSS-KEYS INN in Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT. Enquire of

JOSEPH HILLBORN.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about purchaſing ſome quantity of NEGROES, any perſon that has either men, women, boys or girls to diſpoſe of, from the age of five to forty, houſe negroes, farmers, tradeſmen, or any others, may apply to him at the London Coffee-houſe on market days, from eleven to one o'clock, or at any other time throughout the week to Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, at the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

Any perſon that underſtands teaching the harpſichord, ſpinnet, and organ, if willing to engage by the year, may apply as above.

POLLARD AND BUTTS,

CARVERS,

At the ſign of the CHINESE SHIELD in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to the Carpenters Hall,

BEG leave to inform the public, that they undertake to do all manner of CARVING in the Houſe, Cabinet, Coach, and Ship way, in the neweſt and moſt elegant taſte, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Thoſe gentlemen that will pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on having their work executed with the greateſt accuracy and diſpatch.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER;

WITH good accommodations for paſſengers: Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid maſter on board at Milnor and Hough's wharf.

A quantity of RICE to be ſold. Enquire as above.

Third Month, (March) 4, 1773.

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, a PLANTATION,

And a BREWERY,

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE, viz.

THE Four Lots contain between 5 and 6 acres each, and are ſituated in the Northern Liberties, and fronting on the weſt ſide of the Frankford Road, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, agreeable to a plan which, on the day of ſale, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at which place they will be ſold on the eighteenth day of this inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. Their diſtance from the city, and ſituation on one of the beſt roads leading from it, render them convenient for ſummer retreats, or for gardiners who attend the market.

The Plantation contains 100 acres of good ſtrong wheat land, half of which is well timbered, has a dwelling-houſe, ſmiths ſhop and coal-houſe all of ſtone, an orchard, &c. It is now in the tenure of Henry Marierum, and ſituated on the river Delaware, in the townſhip of Hopewell and county of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, directly oppoſite to Baker's Ferry, and has a good fiſhery. The ſale to be on the premiſes on the twenty-fifth day of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity.

The Brewery in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and conſiſts of a malt-houſe, mill-houſe, and brew-houſe, with two coppers, the largeſt containing ſeventeen barrels; with the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The ſale to be on the premiſes on the thirty-firſt day of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, and the purchaſer may enter in September next, and have an indiſpitable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DILLWYN.

A FEW PALATINES,

MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN,

Imported in the laſt veſſel from Rotterdam, now to be ſeen at Mr. Martin Noll's, the upper-end of Second-ſtreet,

WHOSE freights are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by application to

ENOCH STORY, Broker.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night of the 2d inſtant (March) ſundry things were ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Frankford Bridge, by PETER LAR and WILLIAM CRUMME—Peter Lar is a German lad, about twenty-one years of age, had on a brown forreſt cloth jacket and a red one under it, a new pair of leather breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. William Crumme is about twenty-two years of age, had on a white ſpotted jacket and a red one under it, leather breeches, old ſhoes, and yarn ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid perſons, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PAUL.

February 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man named BURGIS GAMBOL, by trade a cooper, born at Mount-Holly, twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches high, with ſnaggle teeth, thick lips, thin beard, and brown hair; had on when he went away, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took two more with him; a new felt hat, a lightiſh coloured cloth double breaſted jacket lined with white baiſe, a red under jacket, leather breeches, a pair of half-worn pumps, mill'd ſtockings, and ſometimes wears a frock. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM GERRARD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 73.

(*Continuation of the Speech from page second.*)

I AM at a loſs what your ideas could be when you ſay that if the plantations are not part of the *Realm*, they are not part of the *Kingdom*, ſeeing the two words can properly convey but one idea and they have one and the ſame ſignification in the different languages from whence they are derived. I do not charge you with any deſign, but the equivocal uſe of the word realm in ſeveral parts of your anſwer makes them perplexed and obſcure. Sometimes, you muſt intend the whole dominion which is ſubject to the authority of Parliament, ſometimes only ſtrictly the territorial realm to which other dominions are or may be annexed. If you mean that no countries but the ancient territorial realm can conſtitutionally be ſubject to the ſupreme authority of England, which you have very incautiouſly ſaid is a rule of the common law of England, this is a doctrine which you will never be able to ſupport. That the common law ſhould be controuled and changed by ſtatutes every day's experience teaches, but that the common law preſcribes limits to the extent of the legiſlative power, I believe has never been ſaid upon any other occaſion. That acts of Parliament for ſeveral hundred years paſt have reſpected countries, which are not ſtrictly within the realm, you might eaſily have diſcovered by the ſtatute books. You will find acts for regulating the affairs of Ireland, though a ſeparate and diſtinct kingdom. Wales and Calais, whilſt they ſent no repreſentatives to Parliament, were ſubject to the like regulations. So are Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c. which ſend no members to this day. Theſe countries are not more properly a part of the ancient realm, than the plantations, nor do I know that they can more properly be ſaid to be annexed to the realm, unleſs the declaring that acts of Parliament ſhall extend to Wales, though not particularly named, ſhall make it ſo, which I conceive it does not in the ſenſe you intend.

Thus, I think, I have made it appear that the plantations, though not ſtrictly within the realm, have from the beginning been conſtitutionally ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the realm and are ſo far annexed to it as to be, with the realm and the other dependencies upon it, one intire dominion; and that the plantation or colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in particular is holden as feudatory of the imperial crown of England, deem it to be no part of the realm it is immaterial for, to uſe the words of a very great authority in a caſe in ſome reſpects analogous, "being feudatory the concluſion neceſſarily follows, that it is under the government of the King's laws and the King's court in caſes proper for them to interpoſe, tho' (like counties Palatine) it has peculiar laws and cuſtoms, Jura Regalia, and complete juriſdiction at home."

Your remark upon and conſtructions of the words, *not repugnant to the laws of England* are much the ſame with thoſe of the council; but can any reaſon be aſſigned, why the laws of England, as they ſtood juſt at that period, ſhould be pitched upon as the ſtandard, more than at any other period? If ſo, why was it not recurred to when the ſecond charter was granted, more than ſixty years after the firſt? It is not improbable that the original intention might be a repugnancy in general and, a fortiori, ſuch laws as were made more immediately to reſpect us, but the ſtatute of 7th and 8th, of King William and Queen Mary, ſoon after the ſecond charter, favours the latter conſtruction only, and the province agent, Mr. Dummer, in this much applauded defence of the charter, ſays, that *then* a law in the plantations may be ſaid to be repugnant to a law made in Great-Britain, when it flatly contradicts it ſo far as the law made there mentions and relates to the plantations. But, Gentleman, there is another clauſe both in the firſt and ſecond charter which, I think will ſerve to explain this or to render all diſpute upon the conſtruction of it unneceſſary.—You are enabled to impoſe ſuch oaths only as are warrantable by, or not repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes of the realm. I believe you will not contend that theſe clauſes muſt mean ſuch oaths only as were warrantable at the reſpective times when the charters were granted. It has often been found neceſſary, ſince the date of the charters, to alter the forms of the oaths to the government by acts of Parliament, and ſuch alterations have always been conformed to in the plantations.

Leſt you ſhould think that I admit the authority of King Charles the ſecond in giving his aſſent to an act of the Aſſembly of Virginia, which you ſubjoin to the authorities of James the firſt and Charles the firſt, to have any weight, I muſt obſerve to you that I do not ſee any greater inconſiſtency with Magna Charta in the King's giving his aſſent to an act of a ſubordinate legiſlature immediately or in perſon than when he does it mediately by his Governor or Subſtitute, but, if it could be admitted that ſuch an aſſent diſcovered the King's judgment that Virginia was independent, would you lay any ſtreſs upon it when the ſame King was from time to time giving his aſſent to Acts of Parliament which inferred the dependance of all the colonies, and had by one of thoſe Acts declared the plantations to be inhabited and peopled by his Majeſty's ſubjects of England.

I gave you no reaſon to remark upon the abſurdity of a grant to perſons born within the realm of the ſame liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the realm, but rather guarded againſt it by conſidering ſuch grant as declaratory only, and in the nature of an aſſurance that the plantations would be conſidered as the dominions of England. But is there no abſurdity in a grant from the King of England of the liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen to perſons born in and who are to inhabit other territories than the dominions of England, and would ſuch grant, whether by Charter or other letters patent, be ſufficient to make them inheritable, or to entitle them to the other liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen, in any part of the Engliſh dominions?

As I am willing to reſt the point between us upon the Plantations having been, from their firſt diſcovery and ſettlement under the Crown, a part of the dominions of England, I ſhall not take up any time in remarking upon your arguments to ſhew that ſince that time, they cannot have been made a part of thoſe dominions.

The remaining parts of your Anſwer are principally intended to prove that, under both Charters, it hath been the ſenſe of the people that they were not ſubject to the juriſdiction of Parliament, and, for this purpoſe, you have made large extracts from the hiſtory of the colony. Whilſt you are doing honour to the book, by laying any ſtreſs upon it's authority, it would have been no more than juſtice to the author if you had cited ſome other paſſages which would have tended to reconcile the paſſage, in my ſpeech to the hiſtory.—I have ſaid that, except about the time of the anarchy which preceeded the reſtoration of King Charles the Second, I have not diſcovered that the authority of Parliament had been called in queſtion even by particular perſons. It was, as I take it, from the principles imbibed in thoſe times of anarchy that the perſons of influence, mentioned in the hiſtory, diſputed the authority of Parliament, but the government would not venture to diſpute it. On the contrary, in four or five years after the Reſtoration, the Government declared to the King's Commiſſioners that the act of navigation had been for ſome years obſerved here, that they knew not of it's being greatly violated and that ſuch Laws as appeared to be againſt it were repealed. It is not ſtrange that theſe perſons of influence ſhould prevail upon great part of the people to fall in, for a time, with their opinions, and to ſuppoſe acts of the Colony neceſſary to give force to acts of Parliament; the Government, however, ſeveral years before the Charter was vacated, more explcitly acknowledged the authority of Parliament and voted that their Governor ſhould take the oath, required of him, faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoining him by the acts of trade. I have not recited in my Speech all theſe particulars, nor had I them all in my mind but, I think, I have ſaid nothing inconſiſtent with them. My principles in Government are ſtill the ſame with what they appear to be in the book you refer to, nor am I conſcious that, by any part of my conduct, I have given cauſe to ſuggeſt the contrary.

Inaſmuch as you ſay that I have not particularly pointed out to you the acts and doings of the General Aſſembly which relate to acts of Parliament, I will do it now, and demonſtrate to you that ſuch acts have been acknowledged by the Aſſembly, or ſubmitted to by the people.

From your predeceſſors removal to America until the year 1640 there was no Seſſion of Parliament, and the firſt ſhort ſeſſion of a few days only in 1640, and the whole of the next Seſſion, until the withdraw of the King, being taken up in the diſputes between the King and the Parliament, there could be no room for Plantation affairs. Soon after the King's withdraw, the Houſe of Commons paſſed the memorable order of 1642, and from that time to the reſtoration, this Plantation ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, and the ſeveral acts or ordinances, which reſpected the other Plantations, were never enforced here, and, poſſibly, under colour of the exemption in 1642, it might not be intended they ſhould be executed.

For fifteen or ſixteen years after the reſtoration, there was no officer of the cuſtoms in the colony, except the Governor annually elected by the people, and the acts of trade were but little regarded, nor did the Governor take the oath required of Governors by the act of the 12th of King Charles the Second, until the time which I have mentioned. Upon the revolution the force of an act of Parliament was evident in a caſe of as great importance, as any which could happen to the colony. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the colony, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, *and the dominions thereunto belonging*, in the room of King James, and this not by virtue of an act of the colony, for no ſuch act ever paſſed, but by force of an act of Parliament which altered the ſucceſſion to the Crown, and for which the people waited ſeveral weeks with anxious concern. By force of another act of Parliament, and that only, ſuch officers of the colony as had taken the oaths of allegiance to King James deemed themſelves at liberty to take, and accordingly did take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. And that I may mention other acts of the like nature together, it is by force of an act of Parliament that the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover ſucceeded to the Throne of Britain *and its dominiens*, and by ſeveral other acts, the form of the oaths have from time to time, been altered, and by a late act that form was eſtabliſhed which every one of us has complied with as the charter in expreſs words requires and makes our duty. Shall we now diſpute whether acts of Parliament have been ſubmitted to, when we find them ſubmitted to in points which are of the very eſſence of our conſtitution? If you ſhould diſown that authority which has power even to change the ſucceſſion to the Crown, are you in no danger of denying the authority of our moſt gracious Sovereign, which I am ſure none of you can have in your thoughts.

I think I have before ſhewn you, Gentlemen, what muſt have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors at the time of the firſt Charter, let us now, whilſt we are upon the acts and doings of the Aſſembly, conſider what it muſt have been at the time of the ſecond Charter. Upon the firſt advice of the revolution in England, the authority which aſſumed the government inſtructed their agents to petition *the Parliament* to reſtore the firſt charter, and a bill for that purpoſe paſſed the Houſe of Commons, but went no farther. Was not this owning *the authority of Parliament?* By an act of parliament, paſſed in the firſt year of King Willam and Queen Mary, a form of oaths was eſtabliſhed to be taken by thoſe Princes and by all ſucceeding Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation, the firſt of which is, that they will govern the people of the kingdom *and the dominions thereunto belonging according to the ſtatutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and cuſtoms of the ſame.* When the colony directed their agents to make their humble application to King William to grant the ſecond charter, they could have no other pretence than as they were inhabitants of part *of the dominions of England*, and they alſo knew the oath the King had taken to govern them *according to the ſtatutes in Parliament*; ſurely then, at the time of this charter alſo, it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors, as well as of the King and of the nation that there was and would remain a ſupremacy in the Parliament. About the ſame time, they acknowledge, in an addreſs to the King, that they have no power to make laws *repugnant to the laws of England.* And, immediately after the aſſumption of the powers of government by virtue of the new charter, an act paſſed to revive for a limited time all the local laws of the colonies of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Plimouth, reſpectively, *not repugnant to the laws of England.* And, at the ſame ſeſſion, an act paſſed eſtabliſhing Naval-Officers in ſeveral ports of the province, for which this reaſon is given, *that all undue trading contrary to an act of Parliament made in the 15th year of King Charles the Second may be prevented in this their Majeſties province.* The act of this province paſſed ſo long ago as the ſecond year of King George the Firſt, for ſtating the fees of the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, muſt have relation to the acts of Parliament by which they were conſtituted, and the proviſion made in that act of the province for extending the port of Boſton to all the roads as far as Cape-Cod, could be for no other purpoſe than for the more effectual carrying the acts of trade into execution. And, to come nearer to the preſent time, when an act of Parliament had paſſed in 1741, for putting an end to certain unwarrantable ſchemes in this province, did the authority of government, or thoſe perſons more immediately affected by it, ever diſpute the validity of it? On the contrary, have not a number of acts been paſſed in the province, that the burdens to which ſuch perſons were ſubjected might be equally apportioned, and have not all thoſe acts of the province been very carefully framed to prevent their militating with the act of Parliament? I will mention alſo an act of Parliament made in the firſt year of Queen Ann, although the proceedings upon it more immediately reſpected the Council. By this act an office civil or military ſhall be void by the death of the King, but ſhall continue ſix months, unleſs ſuſpended or made void by the next ſucceſſor. By force of this act, Governor Dudley continued in the adminiſtration ſix months from the demiſe of Queen Ann, and immediately after, the council aſſumed the adminiſtration and continued it until a proclamation arrived from King George, by virtue of which Governor Dudley reaſſumed the government. It would be tedious to enumerate the addreſſes, votes, and meſſages of both the Council and houſe of repreſentatives to the ſame purpoſe. I have ſaid enough to ſhew that this government has ſubmitted to Parliament from a conviction of its unconſtitutional ſupremacy, and this not *from inconſideration, nor merely from reluctance at the idea of contending with the parent ſtate.*

If then I have made it appear, that both by the firſt and ſecond charters we hold our lands and the authority of government not of the *King* but of the *Crown* of England, that being a dominion of the Crown of England, we are conſequently ſubject to the ſupreme authority of England, that this hath been the ſenſe of this plantation, except in thoſe few years when the principles of anarchy which had prevailed in the kingdom had not loſt their influence here; and if, upon a review of your principles, they ſhould appear to you to have been deluſive and erroneous, as I think they muſt, or if you ſhall only be in doubt of them, you certainly will not draw that concluſion which otherwiſe you might do, and which I am glad you have hitherto avoided; eſpecially when you conſider the obvious and inevitable diſtreſs and miſery of independence on our Mother Country, if ſuch independence could be allowed or maintained, and the probability of much greater diſtreſs, which we are not able to foreſee.

You aſk me if we have not reaſon to fear we ſhall ſoon be reduced to a worſe ſituation than that of the colonies of France, Spain or Holland. I may ſafely affirm that we have not; that we have no reaſon to fear any evils from a ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament, equal to what we muſt feel from its authority being diſputed, from an uncertain rule of law and government. For more than ſeventy years together the ſupremacy of Parliament was acknowledged without complaints of grievance. The effect of every meaſure cannot be foreſeen by human wiſdom. What can be expected more from any authority than when the unfitneſs of a meaſure is diſcovered, to make it void? When upon the united repreſentations and complaints of the American colonies ar

acts have appeared to Parliament to be unſalutary, have there not been repeated inſtances of the repeal of ſuch acts? We cannot expect theſe inſtances ſhould be carried ſo far as to be equivalent to a diſavowal or relinquiſhment of the right itſelf. Why then ſhall we fear for ourſelves andour poſterity, greater rigour of government for ſeventy years to come than what we and our predeceſſors have felt in the ſeventy years paſt?

You muſt give me leave, gentlemen, in a few words to vindicate myſelf from a charge, in one part of your anſwer, of having, by my ſpeech, reduced you to the unhappy alternative of appearing by your ſilence to acquieſce in my ſentiments, or of freely diſcuſſing this point of the ſupremacy of parliament. I ſaw, as I have before obſerved, the capital town of the province, without being reduced to ſuch an alternative, voluntarily not only diſcuſſing but determining this point, and inviting every other town and diſtrict in the province to do the like. I ſaw that many of the principal towns had followed the example, and that there was imminent danger of a compliance in moſt if not all of the reſt, in order to avoid being diſtinguiſhed. Was not I reduced to the alternative of rendering myſelf juſtly obnoxious to the diſpleaſure of my ſovereign by acquieſcing in ſuch irregularities, or of calling upon you to join with me in ſuppreſſing them? Might I not rather have expected from you an expreſſion of your concern, that any perſons ſhould project and proſecute a plan of meaſures which would lay me under a neceſſity of bringing this point before you? It was ſo far from being my inclination, that nothing ſhort of a ſenſe of duty to the King, and the obligations I am under to conſult your true intereſt could have compelled me to it.

Gent'emen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

We all profeſs to be the loyal and dutiful ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain. His Majeſty conſiders the Britiſh empire as one entire dominion, ſubject to one ſupreme legiſlative power, a due ſubmiſſion to which is eſſential to the maintenance of the rights, liberties and privileges of the ſeveral parts of this dominion. We have abundant evidence of his Majeſty's tender and impartial regard to the rights of his ſubjects; and I am authorized to ſay that "his Majeſty will moſt graciouſly approve of every conſtitutional meaſure that may contribute to the peace, the happineſs, and proſperity of his colony of Maſſachuſets-Bay, and which may have the effect to ſhew to the world that he has no wiſh beyond that of reigning in the hearts and affections of his people."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, T. HUTCHINSON.
February 16, 1773.

BOSTON, *March* 4.

THE Committee on his Excellency's Speech of the 16th inſtant begs leave to report to the honorable board the following reply, which is humbly ſubmitted.

In the name of the Committee,
JAMES BOWDOIN.

In COUNCIL, Feb. 25, 1773. Read and accepted, and ordered that *Harriſon Gray, James Ruſſell, James Pitts, Stephen Hall,* and *James Humphry,* Eſq'rs, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor therewith.

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS a ſmall part only of your Excellency's laſt ſpeech to both Houſes is addreſſed to the Board, there are but a few clauſes on which we ſhall remark.

With regard to the diſorders that have ariſen, your Excellency and the Board have aſſigned different cauſes. The cauſe you are pleaſed to aſſign, together with the diſorders themſelves, we ſuppoſed to be effects ariſing from the Stamp-Act, and certain other acts of Parliament. If we were not miſtaken in this, which you do not aſſert, it ſo far ſeems to invalidate what is ſaid in your ſpeech on that head.

We have taken notice of this, only becauſe it ſtands connected with another matter, on which we would make a few further obſervations. What we refer to is the general nature of ſupreme authority. We have already offered reaſons, in which your Excellency ſeems to acquieſce, to ſhew that, though the term *ſupreme* ſometimes carries with it the idea of *unlimited* authority, it cannot, in that ſenſe, be applied to that which is human. What is uſually denominated the ſupreme authority of a nation, muſt nevertheleſs be limited in its acts to the objects that are properly or conſtitutionally cognizable by it. To illuſtrate our meaning, we beg leave to quote a paſſage from your ſpeech, at the opening of this ſeſſion, where your Excellency ſays, "ſo much of the ſpirit of liberty breathes through all parts of the Engliſh conſtitution, that although from the nature of government there muſt be one ſupreme authority over the whole, yet this conſtitution will admit of ſubordinate powers with legiſlative and executive authority, greater or leſs, according to local and other circumſtances."—This is very true, and implies, that the legiſlative and executive authority granted to the ſubordinate power ſhould extend and operate as far as the grant allows; and that, if it does not exceed the limits preſcribed to it, and no forfeiture be incurred, the ſupreme power has no rightful authority to take away or diminiſh it, or to ſubſtitute its own acts in caſes wherein the acts of the ſubordinate power can, according to its conſtitution, operate. To ſuppoſe the contrary is to ſuppoſe, that it has no property in the privileges granted to it, for if it holds them at the will of the ſupreme power, which it muſt do by the above ſuppoſition, it can have no property in them: upon which principle, which involves the contradiction, that what is granted is in reality not granted, no ſubordinate power can exiſt. But as in fact the two powers are not incompatible, and do ſubſiſt together, each reſtraining its acts to their conſtitutional objects, can we not from hence ſee how the ſupreme power may ſuperviſe, regulate, and make general laws for the kingdom, without interfering with the privileges of the ſubordinate powers within it? And alſo ſee how it may extend its care and protection to its colonies, without injuring their conſtitutional rights?—What has been here ſaid concerning ſupreme authority has no reference to the manner in which it has been in fact exerciſed, but is wholly confined to its general nature; and if it conveys any juſt idea of it, the inferences that have been at any time deduced from it, injurious to the rights of the coloniſts, are not well founded; and have probably ariſen from a miſconception of the nature of that authority.

Your Excellency repreſents us as introducing a number of authorities merely to ſhew, that "all taxes upon Engliſh ſubjects muſt be levied by virtue of the act, not of the King alone, but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons," and are pleaſed to add, that "you ſhould very readily have allowed it; and you ſhould as readily have allowed, that all other acts of legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint authority, and not by the King alone."——Your Excellency "would have ſaved us the trouble of all thoſe authorities:" and on our part we ſhould have been as willing to have ſaved your Excellency the trouble of diſmembering our argument, and from thence taking occaſion to repreſent it in a diſadvantageous light, or rather totally deſtroying it.

In juſtice to ourſelves it is neceſſary to recapitulate that argument adduced to prove, that the inhabitants of this province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to Parliamentary taxation. In order thereto we recurred to Magna Charta and other authorities. And the argument abridged ſtands thus——That from theſe authorities it appears an eſſential part of the Engliſh conſtitution, "that no tallage, or aid, or tax, ſhall be laid or levied, without the good will and aſſent of the freemen of the commonalty of the realm." That from common law, and the province charter, the inhabitants of this province are clearly intitled to all the rights of free and natural ſubjects within the realm: That among thoſe rights muſt be included the eſſential one juſt mentioned concerning aids and taxes; and therefore that no aids or taxes can be levied on us conſtitutionally without our own conſent ſignified by our repreſentatives. From whence the concluſion is clear that therefore the inhabitants of this province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to parliamentary taxation.

We did not bring theſe authorities to ſhew that Tax Acts, or any other Acts of parliament, in order to their validity, muſt have the concurrence of the King, Lords, and Commons; but to ſhew, that it has been, at leaſt from the time of Magna Charta, an eſſential right of free ſubjects within the realm, to be free from all taxes but ſuch as were laid with their own conſent. And it was proper to ſhew this, as the rights and liberties, granted by the province charter, were to be equally extenſive, to all intents and purpoſes, with thoſe enjoyed by free and natural ſubjects within the realm. Therefore to ſhew our own rights in relation to taxes, it was neceſſary to ſhew the rights of freemen within the realm, in relation to them: and for this purpoſe thoſe authorities were brought, and not impertinently, as we humbly apprehend. Nor have we ſeen reaſon to change our ſentiments with reſpect to this matter or any other contained in our anſwer to your Excellency's ſpeech.

In the laſt clauſe of your ſpeech, your Excellency informs the two Houſes, "you are authoriſed to ſay, that his Majeſty will moſt graciouſly approve of every conſtitutional meaſure, that may contribute to the peace, the happineſs, and proſperity of his colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay."——We have the higheſt ſenſe of his Majeſty's goodneſs in his gracious diſpoſition to approve of ſuch meaſures, which, as it includes his approbation of the conſtitutional rights of his ſubjects of this colony, manifeſts his inclination to protect them in thoſe rights; and to remove the incroachments that have been made upon them. Of this act of Royal Goodneſs they are not wholly unworthy, as in regard to loyalty, duty and affection to his Majeſty, they ſtand among the foremoſt of his faithful ſubjects.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WOKRS of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, in four volumes, large octavo, at the moderate price of Seven Shillings each volume, Pennſylvania money, ſewed in blue boards, or Nine Shillings, neatly bound and lettered. The London edition is ſold for Fifty-four Shillings. The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs in the preſs, and is printed on a good American paper, and in a clear, neat and elegant type. Each volume, as ſoon as publiſhed, to be delivered to the ſubſcribers. Each ſubſcriber's name to be printed in the beginning of the fourth volume. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

To my worthy ſubſcribers. The encouragement I have received from you, in this undertaking, obliges me in gratitude to return you my hearty thanks, and it will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect.

I am, with much eſteem, your humble ſervant,
JOHN M'GIBBONS.

The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs, and the ſecond is preparing for the preſs. Notice will be given in the news-papers, when each volume is publiſhed. Thoſe who have a diſpoſition to promote the advancement of uſeful literature, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, by giving in their names as intentional ſubſcribers. Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, at their printing-offices, and Mr. Robert Aitken, at his book-ſtore in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; and Mr. William Hick, in Princeton.

Cranberry, Jan. 29th, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

In CRANBERRY TOWN, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon;

THE NOTED GRIST MILLS in ſaid town, has two pair of Stones, four Boulting Cloths three of them goes by water, all in good repair; two ſmall frame Houſes, a Stable, and about three acres of excellent Engliſh meadow adjoining ſaid Mills, alſo a lot of Meadow laying along Phinolipine Brook, containing about twenty acres under good fence. The Mills lie on a good ſtream and are well ſituated for country or merchant work, or for a Store, being on the Stage-Road to New-York, in the county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, within twenty miles of Borden-Town, and eleven of South-River landing, in a healthy and good Wheat country; from the convenience of the ſituation, the miller or merchant may ſend his produce to, or receive goods from Philadelphia or New-York at a ſmall expence. There will be a good title made to the purchaſer, and conditions made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN REYNOLDS.

POULSON's
AMERICAN INK-POWDER,
To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

Brandywine Hundred, February 23, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, Newcaſtle County,—the following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract fronting on the river Delaware, and bounded by ſaid river, land of John Buckley and Adam Grubb; containing about one hundred acres, on which there is two tenements, two thriving young orchards, and a landing known by the name of Grubb's Landing; the King's road from Wilmington to Philadelphia going through the ſame: It is well watered, and about one half cleared and the reſt well timbered. One other tract of land, containing about one hundred and forty acres, having about eighty acres cleared, and the reſt well timbered and watered, there may be twelve or fifteen acres of watered meadow made on it: There is a dwelling-houſe, barn, and a good orchard on it, and is bounded by land of Joſeph Cloud and others; about two miles from Naman's Creek Landing. One other tract of land, of about ſeventy-five acres, about twenty acres of which are cleared, the reſt well timbered, and there may be made thirty or forty acres of watered meadow, having two never failing ſtreams of water through it: There is a dwelling-houſe, &c. on it, and is bounded by land of Iſaac Grubb and others, and about three miles from Grubb's or Naman's Creek Landing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the ſaid tracts, may apply to the ſubſcriber living near them.

EMANUEL GRUBB.

N. B. The purchaſer or purchaſers may have almoſt their own time for the purchaſe money being paid, allowing intereſt for the ſame.

BY VIRTUE of a DEED OF TRUST from Captain WILLIAM RICHARDSON, and for the benefit of all his creditors,

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs. SARAH CHILTON, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land, called COLRAIN, ſaid to contain by its metts and bounds, near 800 acres, though patented for 602 acres: There are about 100 acres cleared, being the pooreſt part of it, whereon is a framed dwelling-houſe 30 by 20 feet, with brick chimneys, having two rooms below and three above, a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe on a ſpring, hen-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtables and barn, and an exceeding good apple orchard: There are about 40 acres of meadow cleared and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, and the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, and red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Baltimore county, upon Buſh river, about 4 miles from Buſh town, 4 from Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore town. There is a good fiſhery, particulary for herrings, in the ſeaſon, and plenty of wild fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of iron ore from appearances, is convenient to many furnaces, and hath a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer; and whoever inclines to treat privately, may apply to Mr. JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. in Baltimore town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON will attend on the premiſes to ſhew the lands.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR three ſtory HOUSES, ſituate in Market-ſtreet and the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth-ſtreet, two of them fronting Market-ſtreet and two fronting Fourth-ſtreet: The ſituation is now very good for trade, and by all appearance will be much better in a ſhort time, as Fourth-ſtreet is opened to the northward quite into Germantown road, and the Market-houſe propoſed to be brought up the enſuing ſummer from Third to Fourth-ſtreet corner; and though that corner has been for many years paſt (till within theſe three or four years) overflowed now and then in the months of July and Auguſt, it is now thoroughly prevented. There is large vats that will hold many cords of wood, beſides good cellars, to every houſe; and there is a good bake-oven in one of the houſes. The title is good, and but eight pounds ground-rent, Philadelphia currency, on the whole four houſes. They will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Great part of the purchaſe money may be for ſome years on intereſt. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM HENDERSON, at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where may be had a few tons of Pot and Pearl-Aſh, and Pot-Aſh Kettles of different ſizes, better and cheaper than can be imported.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1773.

A FEW TIERCES OF
NEW RICE,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
BEAVER,
AND SOME LIVE-OAK AND CEDAR
SHIP TIMBER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ALLEN AND PHŒNIX.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 19, 1773.

WAS Stole laſt evening, about eight o'clock, out of the entry of the Subſcriber, one new double milled ſuperfine light drab great coat, one ditto, about half-worn, the collar lined with velvet, one ditto homeſpun, about half-worn, two mens drab cloaks, one ſomewhat darker than the other, the cape of which is lined with cloth in ſeveral pieces; the cape of the other lined with ſhalloon, and one light-coloured beaver coating lapelled ſurtout, with a velvet collar. Whoever takes up the ſame, and brings them to me, ſhall receive ten ſhillings for each, and forty ſhillings for the thief.

JEREMIAH WARDER.

MARCH, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 74.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 22d, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

By the HARRIET PACKET, *Captain* LEE, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Nov.* 3.

LETTERS from Syria, dated Sept. 20, adviſe, that their Cheik Daher and Aly Bey were ſtill employed in the ſiege of Jaffa, the inhabitants of which continued to make a vigorous defence; that an army was preparing at Damaſcus to relieve that town, and at the ſame time to beſiege Seyde, which is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Chiek Daher.

Conſtantinop'e, Nov. 17. The 40 days fixed by the armiſtice being expired, Count Alexis Orlow ordered a deſcent to be made at Tcheſme, to cut off our communication with Chio. Kara Oſman Oglo, commandant at Smyrna, being informed of it, immediately went to the ſpot, attacked the Ruſſians, and forced them to embark with precipitation, and the loſs of a great number of men.

Liſbon, Nov. 17. A general diſcontent reigns among the negroes and ſlaves, natives of Braſil, who have already riſen ſeveral times. When rigorous methods have been uſed to bring them back to their duty, they fly to the Indians in the interior part of the country, where their number is ſaid to be conſiderably increaſed. As the greater part of them are acquainted with the European manner of fighting, and are provided with fire-arms, there is reaſon to fear that their deſign is to drive us out of Braſil; and in conſequence thereof, every body is providing for the ſafety of himſelf and effects. Troops, however, have been ſent to re-enforce thoſe already in that country.

Peterſbourg, Nov. 23. By the treaty juſt ſigned with the Tartars of Crimea, they renounce the government of the Ottoman Porte, and put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſian Empire, yielding to us the two fortreſſes of Jenicala and Kertſch, with the territories belonging to them. In return the Empreſs ſurrenders to them the reſt of Crimea, with all the places and fortreſſes conquered by her troops without exception, upon condition that no Turkiſh garriſons ſhall ever be placed in them for the future. Thus the affairs of Crimea are at length ſettled, and it it imagined the Porte will no longer perſiſt in obſtructing the peace on accounnt of her pretenſions to that country.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 2. By ſome authentick letters we are aſſured, that a certain power hath cauſed a declaration to be made to the Court of Warſaw, that if the Republic of Poland do not immediately determine to acknowledge the claims of thoſe of Vienna, Berlin, and Peterſbourg, on the provinces of this kingdom of which they have taken poſſeſſion, ſome further claims on Poland will ſoon be declared.

Warſaw, Dec. 3. Several letters from Pruſſia ſay, that a Pruſſian Fiſcal has been all over the new acquiſitions of that court, and has announced to all the Senators of Poliſh Pruſſia, that they are not to go to Warſaw to aſſiſt at the Aſſembly of the Senate, under pain of having their effects and prerogatives confiſcated. As theſe Senators will be ſummoned by the King and the Republic to aſſiſt at that Aſſembly, one may judge of the embarraſſment they are in about it.

Other letters mention, that the inhabitants of Dantzic flatter themſelves that certain powers will interpoſe their good offices for them, to obtain the freedom of their port on the footing it was before the change in affairs; but in the interim it is certain that the Black Eagles are taken down from Scharpau, a territory under the juriſdiction of Dantzic.

Calſcrona, Dec. 7. This day arrived here his Majeſty's order for nine ſhips of war to be fitted out, and to be in readineſs to ſail at one hour's notice. Theſe orders are to every body's ſurpriſe, as we thought that all the diſputes between onr Court and that of Denmark were entirely ſetled. The ſame orders expreſs, that the marine corps are to be compleated before the expiration of this month; and that 1500 more recruits are to be raiſed.

Cologne, Dec. 7. It is ſtrongly reported here, that two of the three powers who divided Poland have generouſly deſiſted from their pretenſions to that kingdom, by the perſuaſion of a great Court, and for the love of peace, and that they have even engaged to bring over the third to follow their example, which will not be difficult, if the report be true, that they have already offered to reſtore things as they were on being allowed an annual ſum of money. It is likewiſe ſaid that Count Wielohorſki is gone to Landſhut only on this ſubject, and that Count Branicki is gone to Paris in quality of Envoy from the King and Republic only with a commiſſion relative to ſo great an event. If this is confirmed, it is not to be doubted but peace will ſoon be concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Warſaw, Dec. 9. The Auſtrians on the 6th inſt. took poſſeſſion of Caſimir, the ſuburb of Cracow. The number of freſh troops, which they are raiſing with the greateſt diligence, amount to 40,000 men.

Paris, Dec. 12. Letters from Marſeilles mention a riot having happened at the Play-houſe there, occaſioned at firſt by the Comedians perſiſting in repreſenting a piece highly diſagreeable to the public. Some grenadiers were called in to quell the riot, but expreſsly directed not to fire, in order to prevent any accident: However a perſon in the pit, who having expected a diſturbance, had armed himſelf with a piſtol, as ſoon as he ſaw the grenadiers ſhot one of them dead, and they were then ordered to fire, by which means ſeveral people were killed and wounded. This affair has thrown the whole town of Marſeilles into conſternation.

Warſaw, Dec. 16. They write from Przeminſt, that proviſions there are at an immenſe price; and to increaſe miſery of the inhabitants, the lands are ſo infeſted with mice, that the Wheat and Rye in the ground are devoured by them; inſomuch, that in ſome places they have been obliged to ſow their corn three times over. Theſe animals likewiſe deſtroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are ſuch multitudes of them, that it ſeems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

Amſterdam, Dec. 19. Private letters from Surinam mention, that the fugitive and rebellious negroes are effectually chaſed from their town, but that they are retired deeper into the woods, from whence it will be more difficult to drive them than from where they were before. Theſe advices add, that moſt of the priſoners taken in the laſt attack were women and children, and that they waited for a reinforcement of troops with impatience.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 24. Letters of good authority from Vienna, the 19th of this month, aſſure us that the Imperial and Royal Court had ſent Orders for another corps of troops to enter Poland, which, with thoſe already there amount to 50,000 men.

Altona, Dec. 28. Private letters received here aſſure, that General Van Elmpt, is actually in march towards Finland, with a body of 6000 Ruſſians, viz. 4000 foot and 2000 horſe.

Advices from Sweden likewiſe poſſitively declare, that the Grand Embaſſy, which the Senator Count Maurice Poſſe, attended by ſeveral officers of the Chancery, was to have diſcharged at Peterſbourgh, will not take place.

Paris, Jan. 1. We juſt this moment learn, that the Doge of Genoa died in the night of the 21ſt laſt.

Amſterdam, Jan. 4. There died in this city during the laſt year 10,609 perſons, which is 2626 more than the preceeding, the number then amounting to 7983.

LONDON, *December* 22.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended in his coach by Lord Waldegrave and Lord Robert Bertie, went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for granting an aid to his Majeſty by Land-Tax for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The Bill to continue the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.

And alſo to three private Bills.

A new writ is iſſued out for the election of a member for Midhurſt, in the room of Charles James Fox, Eſq; appointed a Lord of Trade.

They write from Gibraltar that the Barbary Corſairs have ſeized upon two French ſhips in the Mediterranean, and have carried them into Tetuan, and ſent the crews up the country to ſlavery.

On Saturday the long depending cauſe between the colony of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians, for ſettling the limits or boundaries, which has been in a courſe of litigation upwards of 30 years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

If Lord Suffolk does reſign, which is now the general expectation, it is ſaid, that another relatian of the Premier's will be brought into the Adminiſtration.

Notwithſtanding all the reports reſpecting the reduction of our navy, it is ſaid that our preſent Miniſters are well convinced of the neceſſity of retaining it in its compleateſt vigour from the movements of every court on the continent.

The new Lord Lieutenant has, we are informed, been received with the uſual eclat, which new gueſts are wont to experience in a land of hoſpitality; but it is much apprehended, that when once the merits of his commiſſion are brought on the tapis, he will be equally diſregarded with the reſt of his predeceſſors.

The new trade of granting paſſes to the zealous Mahometans who go on Pilgrimage from Bengal to Mecca, is likely to turn out very lucrative to two or three of our countrymen in the Eaſt, if they can keep the traffick to themſelves. Theſe paſſes were ſold from one to four lacks when the laſt advices came away.

Extract of a letter from Warrington, Dec. 17.

"Tueſday next the Duke of Bridgewater will finiſh all his locks at Runcorn, and on Wedneſday will open his navigation and receive veſſels from the Merſey, by which merchandize will be carried from Liverpool to Mancheſter. On this occaſion an ox is to be roaſted whole, and about eight hundred workmen will be entertained with a dinner, ale, &c. Through the courſe of this navigation which is thirty-four miles long, all difficulties have been ſurmounted, one ſmall piece of land only excepted, which is the property of Sir Richard Brook, and lies as yet undetermined how it ſhall be cut, which will oblige the Duke to draw his goods in carts over this tract of land. The Gentlemen and Tradeſmen of the country wiſh to ſee this nook cut through, as the land carriage will annoy the Baronet, and bring an additional expence of eighteen pence per ton upon the merchandize."

The Canada, Love, from Quebec and Waterford, and the Ocean, Ewin, from Virginia, both arrived this morning in the river.

Dec. 23. A Maſter of a veſſel lately arrived in the river from Barbados, reports, that he ſaw, about twenty leagues from that iſland, a fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and three tranſports.

Dec. 24. It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night laſt, that the rapacity of ſome of the Company's ſervants in Bengal alone, for the laſt ſix years, made an actual difference in the Company's affairs of 3,200,000l.

Dec. 25. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia has ordered a liſt to be made out, of the names of the moſt induſtrious neceſſitous poor in the neighbourhood of Gunnerſbury-houſe, to be laid before her Royal Highneſs forthwith, in order to the granting them ſome relief in this ſevere ſeaſon.

Letters from Dublin inform us, that the effigy of Lord Townſhend, in the uniform of the 28th regiment, of which he is Colonel, was carried in the black cart, which always conveys the criminals to execution, with a rope about his neck, to the Duke of Leinſter's and Lord Laneſborough's, where the populace gave three huzzas; and from thence they went to Lord Ely's and Lord Annaly's, and afterwards to the comb, where it was hung upon the gallows amidſt ſome thouſands of Weavers.

We are actually told, that Lord North, perplexed and confuſed by the multiplicity of buſineſs in his department, begins to fly to Bacchus for relief. If his Lordſhip plays theſe tricks, he will not long hold the reins *ſteady*.

The reſt of the Miniſtry are become diſguſted with Lord Sandwich. He is too headſtrong. Politicians therefore date his continuance at the head of the Admiralty to be ſhort.

It is computed, that one fourth of all the lands which are in England are ſtill uncultivated, whether in chaſe, foreſts or commons. New Foreſt, in Hampſhire, alone, iscomputed to be 50 miles in circumference.

They write from Rome, that the Pope lately drew up certain propoſals, for the gradual extirpation of the Jeſuits, which he ſent to his Catholic Majeſty for approbation: But that Monarch returned for anſwer, that he was reſolved to conſent to no meaſure which did not immediately ſtrike at the root of thoſe peſts of ſociety.

Dec. 26. On Wedneſday a motion was made in a great aſſembly, that the enquiry into the expedition againſt the Caraibs ſhould be on the 27th of January next; and a member read a liſt of officers of the 32d regiment, with Governor Melville and General Trepaud, to be examined at the bar. And another motion was made that the papers, containing the treaty between the Engliſh and Caraibs in the year 1660, the account of the barter and ſale of St. Lucia in the year 1663, and the account of the expedition againſt the Caraibs, and the taking of St. Vincent in the year 1666, be laid before the aſſembly. Both aſſented to.

The following is the proportion that the ſeveral empires, kingdoms, and ſtates of Europe, bear to each other in point of territorial extent, laid down in geographical ſquare leagues: Ruſſia in Europe, 57,600; Poland, including Lithuania, 12,900; Sweden, with the Great Duchy of Finland, 12,800; Germany, 11,236; the Turkiſh empire in Europe, including the Crimea, 10,544; France 10,000, Spain 8,500; Denmark, including Norway, 6,100, Great-Britain, with Ireland, 6,000; Hungary, with Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, and part of Craotin and Dalmatia, 4,766; Portugal 1,875; Naples and Sicily, 1,836; Sardinia with Piedmont and Savoy, 1,224; Swiſs Cantons, 1,090; the Popedom, or Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, 800; Pruſſia, with the new acquiſitions, 722; the united provinces, 625; the Republic of Venice, 625; the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany 400; the Republic of Genoa 90; Corſica 200; Modena 10, including Parma; the ſum total amounting to 149,507 Geographical leagues.

Laſt week the Earl of Bellamont reſigned his employment of Quarter-Maſter-General of Ireland, and retired from the ſervice.

Letters from Copenhagen ſay, our apprehenſions of a war with our neighbours are over, but our internal policy is far from eligible; there is no confidence in each other at home, nor have we either friendſhip or alliance abroad to be depended on.

It is a melancholy truth, that above 6000 of the Spital-Fields Weavers are at this time out of employ; the workhouſes and hoſpitals are filled with them.

The French, notwithſtanding the actual decay of their funds, and domeſtic diſſatisfaction, are, it is ſaid, proſecuting the neceſſary repairs of their fortifications with an alacrity ſeldom known, except at the eve of a war.

Whatever baits may be thrown out to reconcile our neighbours to the union now ſaid to be in contemplation, it is certain that, oppreſſed as they are by a heavy liſt of penſioners, ſuch a change would only verify the old proverb "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

Dec. 28. Letters from Naples give an account that the King has been robbed of his watch, ſeveral diamond rings, and other jewels, to the value of near 4000 ducats, by ſome villain who broke into his cloſet, and got off with the rich booty undiſcovered.

The Duke of Cumberland has given orders for an open table to be kept at his ſeat at Windſor lodge for three days, and all the inhabitants adjoining thereto to be entertained according to the old Engliſh hoſpitable manner at this ſeaſon.

A letter from Dublin mentions that the Earl of Harcourt has begun his adminiſtration in a moſt laudable manner, by opening his purſe liberally for the relief of the poor.

A large Polucca, bound from Celento, to Naples, laden with rich merchandize, was loſt the middle of laſt month near the latter place, and all the crew periſhed.

Two additional forts are ordered to be built in the courſe of next ſummer, for the better protection of the Engliſh trade on the coaſt of Guinea.

They adviſe from Copenhagen, that the principal towns in Norway, are to be regularly fortified, and garriſons put in them.

Dec. 29. The laſt advices ſay, that a total revolution may be ſoon expected at Geneva, as the major part of the citizens ſeem willing to ſubmit to France, rather than bear any longer the deſpotiſm of their fellow-citizens.

The Venus, Oſborne; Endeavour, Smith; and Thomas, Nevil, from Newfoundland, are all ſafe arrived at Cadiz.

A large ſhip which was ſlaving on the African coaſt laſt September, was cut off by the natives, and every ſoul on board killed.

Dec. 31. We are informed that his Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrug is to ſet out for Germany early in the enſuing Summer, under the protection of the Duke of Grafton, &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 22.

"Advice has juſt been received here from our Conſul at Tetuan, that hoſtilities have again commenced between the Moors and Spaniards at Oran, and that the moſt vigorous preparations are making on both ſides to carry on the war with redoubled force. The Cauſe of the Truce being broke was as follows: A party of Spaniſh horſe had been out to exerciſe on a plain about two miles to the eaſtward of Ceuta, and as they were in the midſt of their manœuvres, they were ſurprized by a body of 3000 Mooriſh horſe, and 4000 foot, but the Spaniards made their retreat good to Ceuta, with the loſs of 150 Men, and are now preparing to revenge the injury."

Letters from the Hague ſay, that the King of Poland had got agents there to raiſe a loan of 20,000l, for the uſe of his Majeſty, till he can be reinſtated upon his throne, but that they have been abſolutely refuſed, the King of Pruſſia having threatened to declare war againſt the States General if they give his Poliſh Majeſty the leaſt aſſiſtance.

The Earl of Bute has ordered 200l. to be diſtributed to the poor inhabitants contiguous to his ſeat at Luton Hoo, in Bedfordſhire.

Jan. 1. Once a year the King of Pruſſia ſettles accounts with every miniſter of finance, and when he has paſſed their reports with a proper ſiat, "now, Gentlemen, (ſays he) I muſt ſhew you my accounts. You have paid me ſo much money; I have juſt expended ſo much on theſe objects (enumerating particulars) and I have juſt ſo much left to provide for any unexpected emergency."

A correſpondent ſays, that he has information from Copenhagen, that the former apartments of the Queen are now reſitting, as it is certain her Majeſty's return is expected.

Jan. 2. Advice is received from Holland, that a very capital houſe at Amſterdam has failed for four hundred thouſand pounds.

It is very extraordinary what different effect the ſame cauſe produces in different individuals, fools, in the hour of calamity, fly to the bottle for relief; your men of ſpirit to ſuicide; as if there could be happineſs in intoxication, or an aſylum for wretchedneſs by obtruding ones ſelf into the awful preſence of the creator.

The late great failure in Holland is likely to be very fatal to ſome great houſes in the city, as ſome are already publickly talked of.

We are informed that her Majeſty has, in the courſe of this week, given 500l. to be diſtributed among ſeveral poor objects.

Jan. 4. By a gentleman lately arrived from making the tour of France, we are informed, that woollen manufactories are now eſtabliſhed, and in a flouriſhing condition, at Cambray, St. Quintin, and Valenciennes; that they are carried on chiefly by Engliſh artificers, who are engaged on very advantageous terms.

Letters from Amſterdam, which arrived on Friday, confirm the account of two great houſes having ſtopt payment in that city; the one is Mr. C——s. and the other Meſſrs. S——and F——; the former, we are aſſured, has failed for upwards of 700,000l. and was the greateſt houſe of buſineſs in that country ſince the time of the famous Hopes. In conſequence of this misfortune, ſeveral other eminent merchants are expected to break every day, and the capital of the united provinces is in greater confuſion than this metropolis was in on the late unfortunate failures among the bankers.

Jan. 5. It is confidently aſſerted, that the Miniſtry have demanded of the Dey of Algiers the immediate reſtitution of ſome Engliſh veſſels taken by the Corſairs.

It is ſaid, the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo much diſtreſſed for money, that ſhe is actually ſoliciting the loan of two millions of rix-dollars from a neighbouring ſtate.

Certain advices are ſaid to have been received that three French men of war have been diſcovered cruizing in the Iriſh channel.

Jan. 6. A new treaty is juſt concluded between our Court and the Emperor of Morocco, by which the Britiſh are to be allowed all the privileges of their trade in the Morocco dominions, for five years; and the Barbary ports are to be always open to Britiſh veſſels.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 30.

"The Zealand, Vanderbruyton, is juſt arrived here from Surinam, and brings the diſagreeable advice of that ſettlement being in the utmoſt danger of deſtruction by the Indians, Negroes, &c. who are aſſembled in great numbers, and carry devaſtation wherever they go. Many of the plantations have been burnt, and the planters, with their families, have been murdered. Advice has likewiſe been received of a riſing of the natives at Cayenne, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in five degrees north latitude. In ſhort, if ſome very early and forcible means are not uſed, both the Dutch and the French are likely to loſe their poſſeſſions in South-America."

The Charming Molly, Benſon, from Jamaica to Ireland, took fire at ſea on the 10th of laſt November. All the crew periſhed except three men, who eſcaped in the boat, and were brought home to England in another ſhip.

The Italian lady in the *Suite* of the young Earl of E——t, juſt arrived from his travels, is reckoned one of the fineſt women in Europe; but at the ſame time has ſo high a reliſh for the *bon ton*, that her morning ſlippers coſt 7l. a pair.

In the 27th year of Edward the third all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,184l. and all the imports to only 38,970l. ſo that the kingdom cleared in that year 225,214l.

Jan. 7. It is reported that the Miniſtry begin ſo ſeriouſly to think of the late diſaſters in Holland, that they have ſent off two diſpatches within this week to Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador at the Hague, to conſult with him on the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Calais, Jan. 4.

"The Hotel Dieu at Paris is burnt down, with 12 houſes adjacent, and between 700 and 800 ſick perſons periſhed in the flames. A ſorrowful commencement of the year 1773."

From Lyons in France they write, that two very eminent houſes in that city have juſt ſtopped payment, and ſaid to be occaſioned by the late failures in Holland.

We are informed that a meeting will ſoon be held of the moſt capital merchants in the city, in order to conſider of ſome meaſures to be immediately adopted for the relief of the preſent ruinous ſtate of trade in Holland.

The Triſtram, Capt. Shandy, from Rhode-Iſland for London, is ſafe arrived at Dover.

Jan. 9. The King of Pruſſia, intends to employ one half of his troops regularly, in agriculture and manufactures, during all times of general pacification. The troops however are by no means to relax in the cloſeſt attention to military exerciſes, but to be alternately cultivating the land, and improving themſelves in the neceſſary practice of their original occupations. By theſe means, every ſoldier will be a citizen, and the labour of 50,000 men will be reſtored to the community.

A Gentleman from Vienna ſays, that the public library lately opened there, is the greateſt in Europe, except the Vatican, but the books much better choſen. —That there are 300,000 printed volumes, beſides 12,000 curious manuſcripts in various languages, and is ſaid to excel in each particular kind of learning.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick have entirely quitted the Court.

Jan. 11. They write from Paris, that they have advice from Breſt, that 25 ſhips of the line, and ſeven frigates, lay in that harbour, which, in conjunction with other men of war from Toulon, were to ſail for North America as ſoon as poſſible.

Jan. 12. They write from Paris, that a treaty is actually negociating between Great-Britain, France, Sweden, and the States General, for preſerving the independency of Poland.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 31.

"On Tueſday laſt, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occaſioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be ſtopt. Upwards of 500 poor ſick or maimed periſhed in the flames. As it was ſituated on the banks of the Seine, many hundred unhappy ſouls threw themſelves from the walls and windows into that river, moſt of whom were drowned or killed in the fall. In a word, where there were between 200 and 300 women, I heard of but two who eſcaped the flames. Two Friars, (capuchines) with twelve of the French guards periſhed, in aſſiſting to ſtop the progreſs of the fire. It is ſtill burning, and has communicated to a Grocer's ſhop, and ſeveral other houſes, in a ſtreet leading to Notre Dame; they are burnt to the ground; and as it has now hold of a magazine of oil, the conſequences muſt be dreadful. The ſervant, whoſe negligence has been the occaſion of this terrible diſaſter eſcaped, but was taken this morning, with two pair of ſheets, which he had ſtolen, and is lodged in the Chatelet."

Advices from Leghorn ſay, that the court of Tuſcany has at laſt declared itſelf the ally of the Ruſſians, and put itſelf under the protection of that power.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated Jan. 8.

"On Wedneſday laſt ſeveral hundred perſons aſſembled at Dundee, in a riotous manner, and carried off about 400 bolls of wheat and barley from the pack houſe there; they then proceeded to a ſhip lying in the harbour, from whence they took away a conſiderable quantity of victuals; after which, they broke open two cellars, and carried off a great quantity of potatoes. The magiſtrates read the riot act, and took every method in their power to diperſe them but in vain."

Lord North's real concern for trade, and deſire to reduce the price of the neceſſaries of life are not doubted, but as things are circumſtanced, it is hard to ſay what can be done.

Jan. 14. One thing which cauſes the preſent jealouſy between the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, and a very natural one, is their differing in politics. The Danes have ratified all the treaties propoſed by the Ruſſian court, while the other, on the contrary (backed by France) has very warmly, though not yet openly, eſpouſed the cauſe of the Grand Signior.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 2d inſtant.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the face of affairs is greatly changed for the better ſince I wrote to you laſt. The King, by advice of his council, has aſſumed the reins of government, and forbad the Queen Dowager, and Prince Frederick, her ſon, from concerning themſelves any more with ſtate affairs, on pain of being ſent out of the Kingdom. This was a mortifying ſtroke to that bold and aſpiring woman, who was aiming to ſet her ſon upon the Throne, and would not have cared what innocent blood ſhe had ſhed, could ſhe have gained her ambitious ends; but, thank God, all her wicked ſchemes proved abortive. Neither ſhe nor her ſon have ſince appeared at Court, and if they are ſeen abroad, they always receive the greateſt marks of contempt from the people. It is confidently aſſerted, that they have orders to quit this capital, and retire to the city of Hadderſleve. I hope this will prove true, and I believe every good and honeſt Dane wiſhes the ſame, for they have certainly been the cauſe of all our troubles. It is believed that all matters are ſettled for our amiable Queen Caroline Matilda to return here again, as it is diſcovered that the charge brought againſt her was groundleſs, and that the two unfortunate Counts Struenſee and Brandt ſuffered wrongfully. I hope in my next to give you an account that peace and harmony are again reſtored in this unhappy kingdom."

It is said to be in contemplation, to people the extensive country of Labrador in North America, several Scotch and Irish families having engaged to undertake the same upon proper encouragement.

Two more very considerable Houses have stopped at Amsterdam.

It is computed that the Merchants at Hamburgh have lost by the different failures at Amsterdam and England near 300,000l.

It is said that the distresses of this kingdom are so numerous, that the Minister is totally at a loss to know which to endeavour to apply a remedy to first.

The Dutchess of Gordon, Wynne, from New York for London, is safe arrived in the Downs, after a very short passage of 28 days. The Juno, Jackson, from Virginia; and the Argo, Folger, from Boston, all arrived safe this morning in the river. The Elizabeth, Rowe, from Jamaica, is arrived at Liverpool.

The Prussian Minister has complained to the States General of the liberties taken with his master, in the Rotterdam Gazette, and demanded the punishment of the author. But it is thought at most he will only meet with a reprimand.

Ten religious houses have lately been suppressed in Lisbon, and many more in other parts of Portugal.

It is resolved that no Viceroy of Ireland shall be continued more than three years.

NEW-YORK, *March* 18.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the West-Indies, January 29, 1773.

"The Caraibs are resolute and seem determined that the loss of liberty and property shall be accompanied with that of life; a determination worthy of a Briton; and as such should be rever'd by one, though found in the breast of a poor oppressed Caraib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that animation, which has hitherto, always appeared on more glorious occasions; they seem sensible that justice has not drawn the sword. The expedition was ill judged, and is condemned by every rational being in the West-Indies. One third of the sum expended, given to the Caraibs, would have purchased the lands, and they would have retired from the Island. They are by no means savages; many of them own twenty and thirty negroes, and have plantations under good cultivation."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 22.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY taking into consideration the state of the *Paper Manufactory* in *this province*, find the *only* obstacle to its being much improved and greatly extended, is the want of a sufficient quantity of Linen Rags; that this want proceeds principally from the persons who have the greatest opportunity of saving them not properly considering their usefulness, but frequently burning or otherwise destroying them, when, with a very little trouble, they might be preserved, and become the means of affording employment to a number of useful persons, besides the advantage of saving large sums of money in America which are now annually sent to Europe to purchase paper. The *Society* therefore *request* the Masters and Mistresses of families to promote the saving Rags in their houses, and as a farther encouragement than the price the rags will bring, propose to give the following PREMIUMS.

To any person who shall *save* in *one family* the greatest quantity of Linen Rags (and *sell* the same for the *purpose* of making *White Paper* in *this province*) before the first day of May, 1774, - - - £5 0 0

To any person who shall *save* and *sell* as *aforesaid* the next greatest quantity, - - 3 0 0

For the third greatest quantity, - - 2 0 0

For the fourth greatest quantity, - - 1 0 0

For the fifth greatest quantity, - - - 0 10 0

A number of persons having at times employed themselves in *collecting* Linen Rags for the Paper Mills, in order to excite them to greater diligence the following *Premiums* are offered.

To any person who shall before the first day of May, 1774, *collect* the greatest quantity of Linen Rags suitable for making *White Paper*, and *sell* the same for *that purpose* in *this province*, - - - £5 0 0

To any person who shall *collect* and *sell* as *aforesaid* the next greatest quantity, - - 3 0 0

For the third greatest quantity, - - 2 0 0

For the fourth greatest quantity, - - 1 0 0

For the fifth greatest quantity, - - - 0 10 0

Ready Money and the usual price for any quantity of Clean Linen Rags may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, printer, in Market-street, or JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Third-street, opposite the Work-house, Philadelphia.

Certificates of the quantity of Rags sold each *month*, *quarter*, or as may best suit the seller, from the persons who are the purchasers will be deemed the same as if they were all sold at *one time*.

By order of the Society,

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, *Sec.*

The ship Philadelphia, Malcolm, from this port for Liverpool, is stranded near Youghall.

Arrivals from this port. Ship Catherine, Sutton, at London; ship Lydia, Dean, at Liverpool; ship Ann, Fortune, and ship Betsey, Hood, at Bristol; Brig Connoly, Caine, at Dublin; ship Charming Sally, Cooper, at Cork; and ship Friendship, M'Cullough, at Belfast.

The ship Concord, Volans, arrived at Bristol from Honduras, and the snow Alsop, Hervey, at Liverpool from Jamaica.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Mermaid,	B. Hussey,	Nantucket,
Sloop America,	P. Allen,	Boston,
Schooner Betsey,	T. Ellis,	New-Providence,
Brig Tryal,	G. Cabot,	Salem, N. E.
Brig Friendship,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Snow Phœbe,	W. Castle,	Turks-Island,
Schooner Polly,	R. Inkson,	St. Eustatia.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Neptune,	T. E. Wallace,	Lisbon,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinkly,	Boston,
Brig Charlotte,	J. Fryen,	Hispaniola,
Brig New Speed.	R. Wilson,	Jamaica,
Sl. Peace & Plent.	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Island,
Sloop Molly,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Island,
Sloop America,	P. Allen,	Boston,
Brig Mermaid,	B. Hussey,	Nantucket,
Sloop Friendship,	W. Grinnel,	Rhode-Island.

CLEARED.

Ship Commerce,	A. Henderson,	Virginia,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Conyngham,	Antigua,
Brig Grenada Pac.	F. Illingsworth,	Grenades,
Schooner Molly,	T. Calender,	Grenades,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boston,
Brig P. of Wales,	T. Mason,	South-Carolina,
Brig Char. Nancy,	J. Cox,	Virginia,
Ship Sally,	S. Covel,	Lisbon,
Brig Georgia Pac.	G. Bunner,	Georgia,
Snow Venus,	W. Davis,	Lisbon,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanse,	Jamaica,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	Montserrat,
Sch. Bonaventure,	J. Waterman,	Nantucket,
Brig Mary,	J. Taylor,	Dominica,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Sloop Hope,	G. May,	St. Augustine,
Brig Charlest. Pac.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Snow Neptune,	T. E. Wallace,	Cadiz,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Lisbon.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be taken possession of by the purchaser on the first day of May next,

A PIECE of valuable MEADOW GROUND, on Greenwich Island, now in the tenure of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier, containing nine acres and twenty perches, under good cedar fence, and very advantageously watered by a small creek running through the same. For terms apply to Doctor CHARLES MOORE, in Fourth-street.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1773.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

COLLES's MECHANIC LECTURES, will begin this day at the STATE-HOUSE, precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and again at seven in the evening.

Tickets for the course, consisting of six lectures, at 10*s.* or a single ticket 2*s*6, to be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house.

N. B. Two Ladies to be admitted with one ticket.

WANTED,

In the neighbourhood of Swan Creek, in Kent County, Maryland,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, that understands part of the mathematicks, such as surveying, navigation, &c. as well as the English grammar and arithmetick, and who can be recommended (by gentlemen of knowledge) as well for his morals as his learning, will meet (by applying to us the subscribers) with encouragement of not less than eighty pounds currency, and have a good school-house, with brick chimney and glass windows, and a spring of good running water near it. Such a master we make no doubt will meet with further encouragement by country gentlemen living out of the neighbourhood, and may depend on all the assistance we can give.

JOHN PAGE,
RICHARD MILLER,
NATHANIEL MILLER,
STEPHEN GLANVILL,
NATHAN HUTCHESON,
ASL. GITTINGS.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second-street, five doors below the Friends Meeting-house, has for SALE,

A general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, among which are,

DIMSDALE's method of inoculating for the small-pox, to which are added some experiments, with a view to discover the effects of a similar treatment in the natural small-pox, price 3/9; Tissot's advice to the people with regard to their health, price 10*s.* the Conductor Generalis, Lyon's music, nautical almanack for 1773, Burn's justice, Cullen's materia medica, Burrow's reports, 3 vols. vol. 3d to be had separate.

Sundries in the HARD WARE way.

Very neat fowling pieces, guns of low prices, pocket and horse pistols, swords and cutteaus, silk and leather belts for ditto, fencing foils, barometers and thermometers, ivory hydrometers for ascertaining the strength of spiritous liquors, tea urns, pocket cases of mathematical instruments, microscopes, spying glasses, a variety of spectacles green and white glass, crewet frames, knives and forks of various qualities, a neat assortment of pinchbeck buckles, stone and paste ditto in silver, shaving and writing equipage for travellers, copper scales and weights of different sizes, backgammon tables lined and gilt book fashion, surgeons pocket instruments in cases and pouches, amputating, couching and dissecting instruments, ditto for the teeth, German flutes, window glass 8 by 10, packages of glass ware sorted.

Drugs and medicines as usual, flask oil in cases, Walker's jesuits drops, a few boxes of Keyser's famous pills, &c. &c.

THE LAST WEEK, BUT ONE, OF ACTING THIS SEASON.

For the Benefit of Mr. WOOLLS and Mr. WALL.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this present EVENING,

A TRAGEDY, not acted this Season, called the

EARL OF ESSEX.

Earl of Essex by Mr. HALLAM,
Earl of Southampton by Mr. HENRY,
Lord Burleigh by Mr. MORRIS,
Sir Walter Raleigh by Mr. WALL,
Lieutenant of the Tower by Mr. WOOLLS,
Queen Elizabeth by Mrs. MORRIS,
Countess of Nottingham by Mrs. HENRY,
Countess of Rutland by Miss HALLAM.

BUCKS have at Ye all by Mr. HALLAM.

With an Entertainment of DANCING, by Desire of several Ladies and Gentlemen, by a YOUNG MASTER, called the

HIBERNIAN CARREER.

The School of Anacreon by Mr. WOOLLS.

A HORNPIPE by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added,

THE CITIZEN.

Young Wilding by Mr. HALLAM,
Young Philpot by Mr. WALL,
Old Philpot by Mr. MORRIS,
Beaufort by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sir Jasper by Mr. BYERLEY,
Quildrive by Mr. ROBERTS,
Corinna by Miss RICHARDSON,
Maria by Miss HALLAM.

TICKETS, without which no person can be admitted, are sold at the bar of the Coffee-house, at Mr. PLUNCKET's, in Third-street, and at Mr. GARAUD's, in Chesnut-street. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW, a compleat Farmer, about twenty-two years of age. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

As a CLERK,

A MAN who can be well recommended for his abilities, regularity and honesty. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1773.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of ROBERT COUGHRAN, late of York County, Pennsylvania, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the estate are desired to send them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, by

JAMES COUGHRAN, Executor.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he hath taken the noted public house known by the name of the Cross Keys, at the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia, (lately occupied by Mr. Vandegrift:) Those gentlemen who have frequented this inn, and all others that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on the best accommodations and the genteelest treatment, by

The Public's very humble servant,
WILLIAM DIBLEY.

N. B. There is good stabling, and a chair-house, with other conveniences to make it agreeable. He still continues to forward the mail to Anapolis: Those gentlemen and ladies that choose to favour him with their commands, may depend on his fidelity.

TO BE SOLD,

At the London Coffee-house, on the first day of April next, at six o'clock in the evening,

A LOT or PIECE of PASTURE GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden, containing six acres; also a LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, containing in breadth on said street, 24 feet, and extending in depth about 235 feet, to a certain 40 feet street, called George-street. A plan of the above lots may be seen at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given, by

JAMES SMITH.

GOOD PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED BEER AND CYDER,

For exportation or home use, to be SOLD by

ISAAC GRAY,

In Chesnut-street near Strawberry-alley, who hath for sale,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain. and Teneriffe Wines, in quarter casks, or smaller quantities; Claret and *Red Port*, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, London Porter, and Bristol Beer. Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger, Flour of Mustard, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, Redwood, Corks, &c.

Likewise for sale, at the same place, a neat assortment of *white and green Glass* Wares, made at Kensington, which are allowed to be equal in quality to those imported from Great-Britain; it is therefore hoped that the inhabitants of these provinces, and of this city in particular, will in purchasing, give the preference to Goods manufactured by their fellow citizens, whereby they may be likely to receive again the money they expend, which it is in vain to expect when sent beyond the sea.

Orders from the country will be executed with care and dispatch. A Glass Grinder and Blower wanted; broken glass, white and green bought.

FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE NEXT PAGE.

BOSTON, *March* 4.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March 3.

WHEREAS *by an act of the British Parliament made and passed in the sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, it is declared, that the King, Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, have, ever had, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes, of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all cases whatever; and afterwards the same Parliament made and passed an Act for levying duties in America, with the express purpose of raising a revenue, and to enable his Majesty to appropriate the same for the necessary charges of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government in such colonies where it shall be judged necessary, and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing, said dominions: And his Majesty has been pleased, by virtue of the said last mentioned Act, to appropriate a part of the revenue, thus raised against the consent of the people, in providing for the support of the Governor of the province; and from his Excellency's Message of the 4th of February, we cannot but conclude, that provision is made for the support of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, independant of the Grants and Acts of the General Assembly, contrary to invariable usage of this province:* THEREFORE,

1. RESOLVED, That the admitting any authority to make laws binding on the people of this province, in all cases whatsoever, saving the General Court or Assembly, is inconsistent with the spirit of our free constitution, and is repugnant to one of the most essential clauses in our Charter, whereby the inhabitants are entitled to all the liberties of free and natural born subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they had been born within the realm of England.—It reduces the people to the absolute will and disposal of a legislature, in which they can have no voice, and who may make it their interest to oppress and enslave them.

2. RESOLVED, That by the royal charter aforesaid, "the general Court or Assembly hath full power and authority to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon the estates and persons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the province, to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for his Majesty's service in the necessary defence and support of the government of the province, and the protection and preservation of the inhabitants there, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the province." And the making provision for the support of the Governor and the Judges, otherwise than by the grants and acts of the General Court or Assembly, is a violent breach of the aforesaid most important clause in the charter: The support of government, in which their support is included, being one of the principal purposes for which the clause was inserted.

Whereas the independance, as well as the uprightness of the Judges of the land, is essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and one of the best securities of the rights, liberties and properties, of the people.

3. RESOLVED, therefore, That the making of the Judges of the land independant of the grants, of the people, and altogether dependant on the Crown, as they will be, if, while they thus hold their commissions during pleasure, they accept of salaries from the Crown, is unconstitutional, and destructive of that security, which every good member of civil society has a just right to be assured of, under the due execution of the laws; and is directly the reverse of the constitution and appointment of the Judges in Great-Britain.

4. RESOLVED, That the dependance of the Judges of the land on the Crown for their support, tends at all times, especially while they hold their commissions during pleasure, to the subversion of Justice and equity, and to introduce oppression and despotic power.

5. RESOLVED, As the opinion of this House, that while the Justices of the superior Court hold their commissions during pleasure, any one of them, who shall accept of and depend upon the pleasure of the Crown for his support, independant of the grants and acts of the General Assembly, will discover to the world, that he has not a due sense of the importance of an impartial administration of Justice, that he is an enemy to the constitution, and has had it in his heart to promote the establishment of an arbitrary government in the province.

THE Subscriber hereof informs the Public, that he has fitted a Stage Waggon to go from Great Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia once every week, to set off from Ann Risley's at Abseekam on Monday, to go by Thomas Clark's mill and the Forks to the Blue Anchor, from thence to Long-a-Coming and Haddonsfield, to arrive at Samuel Cooper's Ferry on Tuesday, and set off from thence on Thursday and return to Abseekam on Friday. The milage of said stage is as follows; for passengers one penny half-penny per mile; for dead carriage one penny per mile, each hundred; for laying out cash for dry goods or other articles one penny per shilling; for news-papers or letters four-pence each. All persons that live convenient may have the news-papers regular, by applying to the subscriber; and those that have any business for said stage may enquire for the subscriber at the New Ferry, where they shall be carefully attended upon by

WILLIAM M'CARRELL.

THE MANAGERS of the CONTRIBUTIONS for promoting the CULTURE OF SILK, having finally determined the PREMIUMS offered for raising the greatest number of *Cocoons* and for *reeling the best Silk* for the year 1772, hereby inform those *Claimants* who have not applied, that on application to the Managers, they may receive the reward annexed to their respective names, viz.

		Cocoons	
Widow Stoner,	of Lancaster County, for	72,800	£15
James Millhouse,	Chester County,	41,820	10
Richard Gorman,	Ditto,	34,850	6
William Hill,	Philadelphia County,	31,330	3
Phebe Trimble,	Chester County,	29,059	3
Lewis Nalaret,	Philadelphia County,	25,000	3
Casper Farkney,	Lancaster County,	22,840	3
Mary Parker,	Chester County,	22,700	3
Catherine Steimer,	Lancaster County,	21,800	3
Mary Bishop,	Chester County,	21,479	A silk reel.
Lucia Linton,	Bucks County,	20,000	ditto.
James Wright,	Lancaster County,	17,600	ditto.
Caleb Harrison,	Chester County,	16,500	ditto.
Rebecca Park,	Lancaster County, for the best sample of reeled Silk,		£3
Joseph Ferree,	Lancaster County, for 2d best do.		2
Phebe Cornthwate,	Bucks County, for 3d best do.		1

N. B. A list of the PREMIUMS, with the PRICES, proposed to be given by the Managers for *Cocoons*, for the year 1773, will be shortly published.

Those persons who propose raising Silk Worms the ensuing season, and may want a supply of eggs, will be furnished therewith gratis, by a speedy application to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

The noted HORSE FIGURE,

Imported by Doctor HAMILTON,

IS now in good health and excellent order, and will COVER this season at the plantation of the subscriber, in Gloucester county, nearly opposite to Marcus Hook, at four pounds the season, and seven pounds to insure a colt. Figure is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by the best judges to be the handsomest horse in America; he is well put together in every part, and is thought to be the best horse to breed from, for either the saddle, carriage, or turf: It would be needless to say any thing of his performance, as it has been so well ascertained heretofore.

JAMES TALMAN.

N. B. All gentlemen who live to the southward in Pennsylvania or Maryland, are desired to send their mares to ISAAC LAWRENCE, at Marcus Hook: The money for covering each mare by the season to be paid before the mare is taken away: Good pastures are provided for mares at 2/6 per week.

Baltimore, March 10.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newfoundland, Baltimore county, on Sunday night the 7th inst. (March) Two indented servant men, viz. WILLIAM COLLINS, about five feet five or six inches high; had on and took with him, a small brim'd hat, bound with black binding, and very likely may take it off; wore a brown surtout, and snuff coloured bodied coat, striped linen jacket, and breeches of the same kind of cloth, white linen shirt, worsted stockings, old shoes and buckles, black curled hair cut on the crown and turned up before, and much mixed with grey hairs, one of his eyes he commonly keeps shut, about thirty years old, and is a weaver by trade: He has a wife which he probably may have took with him; she is short and much pock-marked.

TOBIAS BURK, about five feet eight or nine inches high, had on and took with him, a half worn coarse hat, a lightish long surtout coat, ditto bodied coat, black jacket with sleeves, light mixed breeches, yarn stockings very much darned in the heels, a pair of old country shoes, and a white linen shirt; he is about nineteen or twenty years old, much pock-marked, has sandy hair; he served his time over the Bay, and has lived at New-Castle. Whoever takes up said fellows and secures them in any gaol, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS if in the county, and if out TWELVE DOLLARS; and if out of the province the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PHILIP HALL.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or drop'd out of a gentleman's pocket coming out of the Play-house on Wednesday night the third instant, a small square red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with silver clasps, in which was five dollars of Maryland paper money, two lottery tickets, some promisary notes of hand, and other papers of consequence to the owner, but of no use to any other person, as the necessary steps have been taken to prevent the payment of the notes, &c. Whoever will bring the same to Mrs. HOUSE, in Lodge-Alley, or the printer hereof, shall have the above reward, and no questions asked.

Philadelphia, February 27, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SOBER diligent man, to take charge of the building a Paper-Mill, and carrying on the Paper Manufactory when the mill is compleated. Such a person, well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to WILLIAM POLLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN PEMBERTON, in PHILADELPHIA,

STEEL manufactured at Trenton,

EITHER in the blister, or neatly drawn and fagotted; also in thin plates for springs and mill-saws. A quantity of bar iron, part of which is drawn in long thin bars, suitable for tire to carriages, or may be easily slit for nail-smiths use: Also cart and waggon boxes, and iron chambers for pumps.

Third Month, (March) 4, 1773.

A PLANTATION and a BREWERY,

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE, viz.

THE Plantation contains 100 acres of good strong wheat land, half of which is well timbered, has a dwelling-house, smiths shop and coal-house all of stone, an orchard, &c. It is now in the tenure of Henry Marjerum, and situated on the river Delaware, in the township of Hopewell and county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, directly opposite to Baker's Ferry, and has a good fishery. The sale to be on the premises on the twenty-fifth day of this instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, without interest. The purchaser may have immediate possession, and an indisputable title, on giving sufficient security.

The Brewery in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and consists of a malt-house, mill-house, and brew-house, with two coppers, the largest containing seventeen barrels; with the utensils necessary for carrying on the business of malting and brewing. The sale to be on the premises on the thirty-first day of this instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, without interest, and the purchaser may enter in September next, and have an indisputable title, on giving sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DILLWYN.

March 10, 1773.

The subscriber intending to remove into the Jersies the beginning of next month, purposes to SELL by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 25th inst. (March,) at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, the two following HOUSES and LOTS of GROUND, (if not sold before by private sale,) viz.

A TWO story frame house, and lot of ground, situate in Southwark, on the East-side of Second-street continued, about 45 feet below South-street; the house is 17 feet front, and 30 deep, with a three feet alley belonging to the same, has six good rooms, well finished in the upper story and garret, and three fire places; adjoining the same is a vault or cellar, well arched over: The lower part of the house is now made use of for a smith's shop, but may, with a little expence be turned into a vendue store or dwelling-house, and from its situation near the New-Market is extremely convenient for shop-keeping. The alley and yard are well paved; and the lot on which the house stands is 20 feet front, and 65 feet deep; subject to a yearly ground rent of six pounds. The upper part of the house rents for sixteen pounds per annum, and the smiths shop would rent for ten pounds more.

The other is a lot of ground, situate on the West-side of Second-street continued, nearly opposite to the above-mentioned premises, with a new brick messuage thereon erected; the lot is 17 feet front, and 120 deep, clear of ground rent, bounded Eastward by Second-street aforesaid, Westward by Nathaniel Irish's ground, Northward by ground of Joseph Marshall, and Southward by John Goodwin's ground. The messuage is 12 feet front, and 32 deep, is two stories high, has two rooms on each floor, and a good garret, has four fire places, and the whole building is well finished. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

MATTHEW POTTER, jun.

March 15, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 22d day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Dover, in Kent-County, on Delaware (if not sold before by private sale)

The following tracts of land, mills, and lot, situated in Kent-County aforesaid; belonging to the estate of JOHN VINING, deceased.

A TRACT of LAND situated three miles from Dover, one mile from a mill, and four miles from a public landing, on Jones's creek, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, the land is fertile, excellent for wheat, and well watered. Also a tract of land situated on the county road, two miles from Dover, within sight of a mill, and one mile from a landing containing about 250 acres, whereof 120 are cleared, being also well adapted to wheat, and well watered. Also a saw-mill, and a good Grist-mill, the latter rebuilt about a year and a half ago, and fitted for merchants work, having one pair of Burr-stones, besides a good pair for country work, on a very fine stream of water, and where a plenty of excellent wheat may be procured, and flower can be taken in flatts from the mill tail: The mills will be accommodated with 15 or 20 acres of land as may best suit the purchaser, who may also buy the last mentioned tract of land, adjacent thereto if convenient. Also about 400 acres of land unimproved, situated in the Forrest of Murderkill. And a framed tenement and lot of ground situated at the Cross-Roads, near Duck-Creek: A reasonable time will be given for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, by giving security if required, the titles are indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the above described lands, mills or lot before the day of sale above mentioned, may be further informed of the terms by applying to the subscribers, Executors of the testament and last will of the said JOHN VINING, deceased.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, OR
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

MARCH, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 75.

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL

THE PACKET AND ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

ACCOUNT *of the preſent* EMPRESS *of* RUSSIA, *and of her admirable policy, &c. From* MARSHALL'S *travels, lately publiſhed.*

HAVING related a curious converſation with M. de Riverſholt, baron Minchewſe, count de Selliern, and himſelf, on the preſent ſtate of Ruſſian affairs, Mr. Marſhall proceeds thus:

"The whole month of December, and the beginning of January 1770, we ſpent in our mutual viſits at Peterſburgh; and I may ſay with great truth, and without paying the other members a compliment, that I never paſſed any time more agreeably: Now and then Mr. Maſon and myſelf appeared at court, which is neceſſary here; and the Empreſs, learning that we were great travellers entered more than once into converſation with us: and enquired into our opinions of ſeveral objects we had viewed. She is reſerved in the manner of her ſpeech, but has a noble, open countenance, with a becoming greatneſs in her air and carriage. There is nothing lively or pleaſing at court, the whole being but a dull, though a fine ſcene. It is certain that the great wiſdom which has hitherto appeared in all the actions and councils of this princeſs, flows from her own perſonal genius and abilities: I have not learned that ſhe has any miniſters, whoſe diſtinguiſhed parts would give one any reaſon to ſuppoſe the ſucceſs owing to them; beſides, it is well known here, that the Empreſs is very determinate in her opinion. She aſks and hears the advice of her council upon important affairs, but ſhe generally follows her own opinion; which is evident from her acting directly contrary to the opinion of the whole, in two or three affairs of conſequence, and in which the ſucceſs that followed proved clearly, that her own judgment was better than that of all her miniſters. She is remarkable for being exceeding quick in her deciſions; ſhe never acts from long and repeated conſideration, but determines almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and executes with equal celerity.

"Almoſt, from the moment that the preſent Empreſs began to reign, ſhe has encreaſed the number of her ſubjects by many ways, principally, by a general and very active encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Another means which ſhe has taken to increaſe her people, has been inviting foreigners; almoſt from her acceſſion to the empire ſhe has brought continual bodies of Germans, Poles, and Greeks, from Turkey, to ſettle in her dominions, and theſe not few in numbers; from the coaſts of Germany, ſhip loads; but from Poland and Turkey, whole towns, villages, and diſtricts, have left their habitations, and ſettled in Ruſſia; nor has it been only at certain times, but regular emigrations, in conſequence of her continued encouragement.

"This encouragement, which the Empreſs has conſtantly granted conſiſts in ſeveral very important articles. All the expences of the journey, or voyage from their native country, are borne by her; ſhe feeds and ſupports them by the way. Upon their arrival at the territory appointed them to cultivate (which has always been part of the crown-lands), every family has a cottage erected at her expence, to which they contribute labour; they then are furniſhed with implements neceſſary for cultivation, and one year's proviſions for the whole family. A further advantage is an exemption from all taxes during five years. All which is a ſyſtem of ſuch admirable policy, and carried into execution with ſuch unuſual ſpirit, even while the finances of the empire have been much diſtreſſed by expenſive wars, that I know not an inſtance in hiſtory ſuperior to it. There can be no doubt but the advantages muſt be immenſe, not only in population, but alſo in revenue; for theſe ſettlers, though they have an aſſignment of lands for ever, yet it is, after a certain number of years, under payment of an annual quit-rent, ſufficient to produce a conſiderable revenue. The continued diſorders in Poland, and the oppreſſions in Turkey, have cauſed many thouſands of families annually to leave their country, and make uſe of this bounty of the Empreſs. By this time the increaſe of people muſt be very great; ſome perſons, whoſe information I believe to be very good, aſſured me, that the number of ſouls thus gained, ſince the acceſſion of the preſent Czarina, is not leſs than ſix hundred thouſand; I muſt own the number appears almoſt incredible. We may without ſuppoſing the total ſo very great, eaſily ſee from hence, that ſhe muſt have raiſed the revenue of the crown-lands very much, and put them in a way of being yet more improved; for certainly peopling them was the firſt rational ſtep that could be taken, and one which never could deceive her. I made inquiries concerning the ſituation of the emigrants, and whether all the promiſes that had been made to them had been executed, and I was aſſured that they were moſt punctually; but that, in very many caſes, much more was done for them than promiſed, and every effort taken to make them perfectly ſatisfied with their choice; a proof of which is the increaſed numbers that have been coming from the beginning; the accounts ſent back by the firſt ſettlers being ſuch as induced others to take the ſame meaſures; and this effect has been regular ever ſince, ſo that the number of new comers is, at preſent, greater than ever, and promiſes to be ſo conſiderable, that, in a few years, if the troubles in Poland continue, the increaſe of people here will be immenſe, and with them, certainly, that of the power and wealth of the empire. Nor has any event of her reign diſcovered a greater underſtanding than this regular favour ſhewn to population."

Philadelphia, March 27, 1773.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, on TUESDAY the 6th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, two certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuages or Tenements, and two Lots or Pieces of Ground, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward, beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, 40 feet, and in depth, 100 feet, bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and with ground of George Heyle, William Clifton, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by,

JUDAH FOULKE, SHERIFF.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HONORABLE the JUDGES of the SUPREME COURT, of the province of PENNSYLVANIA, have appointed a COURT of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, to be held at PHILADELPHIA, for the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA, on MONDAY, the 12th day of APRIL next.

JUDAH FOULKE, SHERIFF.

V E N D U E.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE o'clock, AT

J O H N H A R T'S VENDUE-STORE,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E;

ALSO, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL.

To be ſold, a very neat POST-CHARIOT. Enquire at ſaid ſtore.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS A WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

A few BOXES of very fine LEMONS, COFFEE and RAISINS by the CASK,

TO BE SOLD BY

B E R T L E S S H E E,

At his Store in WATER-STREET:

HE keeps for SALE as uſual, Madeira, Teneriffe, Liſbon and Mountain Wines; Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia Rum; Jamaica Spirits, Molaſſes, Sugars, Tea, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Madder, Redwood, and a few caſks of the beſt French Indigo.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

CARSAN, BARCLAY, AND MITCHELL,

WILL expire on the firſt of next May; therefore all perſons having any demands on them are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid: And thoſe perſons who are indebted to them, are requeſted to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as convenient.

Said CARSAN, BARCLAY, AND MITCHELL have now for SALE, at PRIME COST,

Coarſe and fine broadcloths,	Printed linens,
Forreſt cloths,	Muſlins,
Coatings,	Cambricks,
Oznaburgs,	Lawns,
Checks,	Silk handkerchiefs,
Sail canvas,	Striped and check'd mantuas,
Iriſh ſheetings,	Silk hoſe and breeches patterns.
Brown 3-4 Iriſh linen,	
Printed callicoes,	
Printed cottons,	

MAREDANT'S DROPS.

Every week produces new inſtances of happy effects from the uſe of this medicine, in all impurities of the blood, and in every ſtate of the ſcurvy, fiſtula, ulcers, the King's evil, long continued inflammations of the eyes, &c. &c. &c.

The caſe and cure of Thomas Hewitt, ſent to the Proprietor.

ABOUT 20 years ago I was afflicted with a moſt violent ſcurvy in my arms, which afterwards broke out in my face in large ulcers and blotches, ſpreading ſo faſt as to affect even my eyes, accompanied with a loſt appetite, and pains in my back and breaſt. During ſaid term of 20 years, I applied to ſeveral eminent phyſicians, and tried various medicines, preſcribed by them, to little or no effect, which is well known to moſt of the inhabitants of the city of Kilkenny, where I have reſided upwards of 30 years, paſt. At length, on ſeeing Maredant's drops adverti'ed by your correſpondent, Edmund Finn, printer, in Kilkenny, for being a powerful medicine for diſorders ſuch as mine, I was adviſed to try them, and accordingly bought four bottles, which I have taken, and have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, that my appetite is quite reſtored, the ſcurf and pimples have gradually left my face, and all parts of my body, and I now, thank God, find myſelf perfectly cured, and my ſkin as clear as ever it was.

Kilkenny, June 25, 1771. THOMAS HEWITT.

We certify the above caſe to be a fact,

ANTHONY BLUNT, Mayor.
LUKE MEAGHER.

They may be taken in any ſeaſon, without the leaſt inconvenience or hindrance from buſineſs. They alſo perfect digeſtion, and amazingly create an appetite.

AT NICHOLAS BROOKS'S

Near the Coffee houſe, in Market-ſtreet, may be ſeen the caſes of the following perſons, and many others, cured by Maredant's drops. Joſeph Feyrac, Eſq; lately Lieutenant-Colonel in the 18th regiment of foot. Lewellin Naſh, Eſq; late Lieutenant in the 14th regiment of dragoons. Mr. Stoddard, Brewer, Mr. Thomas Forreſt, Attorney. The extraordinary cure of Mr. Attwood, at Bath, and of John Good, late ſurgeon to his Majeſty's ſloop Ferrit.

A moſt extraordinary cure by the uſe of Maredant's drops.

To Mr. NORTON, *September* 21, 1771.

SIR,

I TAKE this method of returning you my moſt ſincere thanks for the cure of my ſon, which was effected by your moſt excellent drops. Two years and a half ago he had the ſmall-pox, immediately after that a moſt violent humour ſettled in both hands, which were ſo bad, that he entirely loſt the uſe of them; the bones were ſo much affected, that two pieces ſeparated, and came away.

The humour in his hands was attended with almoſt as violent a one in his face, which formed an entire ſcab over the whole, and ſmelt intolerably; in ſhort, he was in ſo much miſery, and without hopes of recovery (as I had the opinion of the moſt eminent, without effect, who called it the King's evil) that I deſpaired of his life; in gratitude for ſo extraordinary a cure, I have deſired this to be made public. Any perſon, by calling at my houſe, the Talbot inn, in the Strand, may be informed of every particular, and ſee the child.

CHARLES ASHLEY.

He has for ſale, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordials, Scotch pills, Turlington's drops, and a good aſſortment of muſical inſtruments, muſic in books, ſheets and half ſheets, beſt roman fiddle ſtrings, guittar ſtrings, a neat aſſortment of jewellery, Queen's rappee, and Weſton's Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

LEGHORN, *December* 11.

A VESSEL arrived from Alexandria brings an account, that a ſaique arrived the 27th of laſt October, who met a Ruſſian ſquadron two days before, which he ſuppoſed to be the ſame which was ſent to ſuccour Ali Bey, who has at laſt taken Jaffa and Rama, and is not far from Cairo.

Paris, Dec. 15. The Jaſon Eaſt-Indiaman, from Pondicherry, fitted out by ſome private people, is loſt upon the coaſt of Angola in Africa, but all the crew were happily ſaved; her cargo conſiſted chiefly of coffee from Mocha, and the loſs of this ſhip is eſtimated at upwards of 2,000,000 of livres.

A man animated with a benevolent zeal has found out a way to ſubſiſt his fellow-creatures with four ſols a day. He has diſcovered the ſecret of extracting an eſſence from Barley, four ounces of which are ſufficient for the ſubſiſtance of one man, who would become too fat, were he to uſe more of it. With this eſſence, a perſon may live without any other aliments, bread not excepted. This project will be laid before government, and if adopted, will be great relief to the poor.

Hamburgh, Jan. 15. There is handed about here a private letter from Warſaw, dated Jan. 5, of which the following is a tranſlation:

"Although all the letters from Buchareſt unanimouſly aſſert, that the conferrences continue there with ſucceſs, and that according to all appearances they will terminate happily; yet the hope of this deſired peace does not ſoften the rigour of our deſtiny. The actual circumſtances of the kingdom ſeem to become daily more and more critical and intricate. Several Chiefs of the Confederates are arrived here with a view to reconcile themſelves with the King; but they all unanimouſly pretend to oppoſe the holding of a forced Senatus Conſilium, and declare at the ſame time that they chuſe rather to run the greateſt dangers than give their conſent to it. Such pretenſions as theſe, which it is impoſſible at preſent to agree to, cannot but increaſe the misfortunes of the Republic, and render the unhappy fate of the Confederates ſtill worſe."

LONDON, *December* 31.

A report was ſpread yeſterday at the weſt end of the town of the death of his Catholic Majeſty; but the Spaniſh Miniſter has not yet received any advice of it.

Jan. 2. Letters from Stockholm mention, that an interview is ſhortly to take place between the King and the Emperor of Germany; but the place of meeting is not mentioned.

We hear that the Ohio and Miſſiſippi buſineſs is to come on next Wedneſday before the Council.

Jan. 4. They adviſe from Holland, that the Swediſh Ambaſſador at the Hague has cauſed public notice to be given in all the States dominions, for all ſailors and ſoldiers in the ſervice of foreign powers to return home immediately, and that paſſports have been made out for that purpoſe.

It is confidently aſſerted, at the weſt end of the town, that ſeveral of the Nobility have obtained permiſſion of a Great Perſonage to pay a viſit to the Queen of Denmark; and that orders will be given very ſhortly for fitting out one of the royal yachts to convey them to the neareſt port to her Majeſty's retreat.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have lately augmented all the garriſons of the leaſt conſequence in the Streights, and that at Barcelona they have raiſed an entire new battery of 24 guns, all braſs.

A gentleman at St. Maloes, writing to his friend in London, ſays, "Here are to my knowledge above a hundred ſhipwrights employed, and at Breſt, I am told, there are more than treble that number."

Jan. 6. A letter from Stamford ſays, "That a few days ſince, as ſome labourers were removing earth and rubbiſh from the ruins of an old building in an adjacent village, they diſcovered an earthen pot full of ſmall ſilver coins, which a Jew purchaſed of them for a trifle, except about half a dozen, which ſhewed them to be upwards of 500 years old, being Engliſh coins of Henry the ſecond, King John, &c.

Jan. 7. Saturday evening the Etty, Capt. Jackſon, from North-Carolina, arrived at Whitehaven, in a deplorable condition. The corpſe of the Captain was brought aſhore, with the mate dangerouſly ill; two of the hands unable to work, and others little better: They had two months paſſage, and very bad weather."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Dec. 20.

"A diſpute has lately ariſen here between the General Officers of the three corps of foreign troops now in and about this capital; and if it is not ſoon compromiſed, dreadful conſequences muſt enſue. The occaſion was this; at a feſtive meeting at the head quarters of the Imperial General, the pretenſions of their reſpective maſters to the city of Warſaw were the topics which engroſſed the converſation of the Generals, and at laſt it was managed with ſuch warmth, that ſeparate challenges were given, and the company broke up with the utmoſt confuſion. The next day ſeveral of the parties met, and no leſs than three General officers fell. This has occaſioned frequent ſkirmiſhes among the ſoldiers, which encreaſe every day. Proper couriers are ſent off to Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, and it is hoped that all differences will be ſoon conciliated."

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Nov. 17.

"By advices from Smyrna we learn, that 36 Dulcignote veſſels chaſed a Ruſſian corſair, which retired under the cannon of the iſland of Cerigo, from whence two Ruſſian frigates, which were at anchor there, went to her aſſiſtance, but were obliged themſelves to take refuge under the protection of the caſtle of Zante. Theſe advices add, that ſome Ruſſian ſailors going on ſhore for water near Cheſme, were attacked by the Turks and very ill uſed; upon which the Ruſſian fleet appeared before Chio, and threatened that town with a bombardment, if they did not inſtantly pay them a very conſiderable ſum of money as a reparation of the inſult."

Jan. 9. The St. Anthony, a Portugueſe veſſel from Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, Philip de Almeda, maſter, laden with cocoa, coffee, Indian leather, and 77 cheſts of coined ſilver, put in at the mouth of the Shannon, in Ireland, a few days ago, in great diſtreſs, having been out ſeventeen weeks, and in want of common neceſſaries. After taking in proviſions they ſailed for Liſbon. This is the miſſing ſhip, mentioned in the Engliſh and foreign papers, whereon 40 per cent. had been inſured.

The following anecdote may be depended on: Some time ago Lord Pomfret called at a book-ſeller's in the city, who takes in advertiſements for one of the papers, to give in one for the ſale of ſome lands. The bookſeller (who did not know his Lordſhip) ſeeing ſome grammatical errors in the advertiſement, took up a pen, and was going to alter them, when his Lordſhip ſtopped him ſhort with his *uſual vehemence*. "Come, come, Sir, print that as you ſee it; that's the ſtyle of a *gentleman*, not of a *mechanic*, my name is Pomfret, Sir!" The bookſeller made his beſt bow, dropped his pen, and the advertiſement appeared next morning *with all the uſual marks of quality*.

Jan. 12. Letters from Amſterdam mention, that the failures of Meſſrs. C—s was chiefly occaſioned by an uncommon run upon them, from the Merchants concerned in the Hamburgh, Dantzick, and Ruſſian trade, who have lately met with ſome very capital loſſes from the trouble which reign in thoſe parts.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Jan. 2.

"The new acquiſitions which the Pruſſian monarch has lately gained are likely to prove the moſt lucrative and happy part of his dominions. Too well ſkilled in politics to rule the inhabitants in an arbitrary manner, he treats them with all the tenderneſs and mildneſs of favourite children. He has provided wholeſome regulative laws, eaſed them (for the preſent) of many burthenſome taxes, beſtowed new honours on their Nobility and Gentry, which he will certainly continue till a powerful army is introduced, and every town of conſequence ſecurely fortified; then thoſe people may probably feel the oppreſſion which now galls the inhabitants of Pruſſia."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Dec. 14.

"We have lately had the diſagreeable news, ſome time ſince received from South-America, more fully authenticated than ever. A Spaniſh ſhip of war, named the Aſturias, Don Antonio de Merada, commander, but juſt arrived at Cadiz from the South-Seas, entirely confirms it; and adds, that when he ſailed from the city of Conception, in Chili, the natives were entirely in poſſeſſion of the town of Caſtrio on the iſland of Chiloe, and likewiſe the whole iſland itſelf; alſo that the Chileſe had attacked the city of St. Jago, the capital of Chili, and burnt great part of it to the ground."

Jan. 14. The King of Poland, in his circular letter, calling a Senatus Conſilium to meet at Warſaw, Feb. 8, ſays; "Your meeting has for its object the preſent diſtreſsful ſtate of your country, invaded and divided between three neighbouring powers. If you act conjointly with the King, placed by Divine Providence on the throne, he does not doubt but that Being, who miraculouſly reſcued him from the hands of his aſſaſſins, when there was not the leaſt glimpſe of a deliverance, will, in ſome manner, interfere to free this diſtreſſed coutry from a foreign yoke."

The projected union with Ireland is become the ſubject of much conference of late with the Miniſtry and Lord Townſend.

The following is ſaid to be the plan on which the out lines of this great national revolution are to be founded: Each country in that kingdom (of which there are thirty-two) are to ſend one repreſentative to the Engliſh Parliament; out of the body of the Lords forty-eight. The ſhadow of a Parliament is, however, to be ſupported there under the appellation of the *Great Council of the Nation*, which is to be formed by the repreſentatives of the boroughs, each borough deputing one member; their power not to apply further than the interior policy of the kingdom: the courts of law to remain the ſame as uſual, with all their offices.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 5.

"The Baron de Reiſchach, Miniſter from their Imperial Majeſties to this republic, has juſt received from Vienna the account by which that Court endeavours to prove the legality of its pretenſions to Poland; but he keeps a profound ſecrecy with reſpect to this affair, and has only communicated the diſpatches he has received to Duke Louis of Brunſwick, Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter, and the Baron de Thuleymeyer, Miniſter from the King of Pruſſia. It is ſaid that he waits till the Miniſters abovementioned have received proper inſtructions upon this buſineſs, in order to act in conjunction in delivering the ſentiments of their reſpective Courts to the States General."

Letters from Gibralter adviſe, that the Barbary corſairs are become ſo numerous in the Mediterranean Sea, that unleſs ſome ſteps are taken to drive them from thence, trade will ſoon be at a ſtand in that part of the world, as they ſtrip and plunder almoſt every ſhip they meet, the Engliſh veſſels not excepted.

Jan. 20. The States-General, we hear, with a degree of wiſdom that reflects the greateſt honour upon their character, no ſooner heard of the inſolvencies among their ſubjects, than they aſſembled to ſettle the moſt probable plan for the ſupport of public credit; and directed, that if any farther failures were apprehended, the parties ſhould apply to them for aſſiſtance, which ſhould certainly be granted, if at all merited at their hands.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Jan. 15.

"A plan has been propoſed to and approved of, by the Magiſtrates of this city, to prevent for the future ſuch fatal failures as have happened lately, which are computed to amount to 11 millions of guilders. The ſcheme propoſed is to eſtabliſh a fund of three millions, from which all perſons may be ſupplied with the ſums they want at a moderate intereſt, upon proper ſecurity. The priviledged caſhiers of this city exerted their utmoſt endeavours to render this ſcheme abortive, but the public good has happily prevailed againſt all the intereſt of thoſe mercenaries."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 15.

"The letters from Dantzick can ſcarcely expreſs the diſtraction the inhabitants are in, on account of the behaviour of the King of Pruſſia. They are in perpetual fear of that Monarch's blocking up or beſieging of the city, in order to force them to comply with his terms; and the ſituation is the more deplorable, becauſe they have no proſpect of aſſiſtance."

A letter from Paris ſays, "The laſt letters from Rome mention, the total abolition of the Jeſuits ſociety having been finally reſolved on to take place immediately.

A letter from Paris ſays, that the French Ambaſſador at the court of Warſaw, has received peremptory orders to return immediately.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 13.

"The ſubject which now almoſt totally employs the attention of this metropolis, is the reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark; and it is the real opinion of many people, that it will ſoon take place, and their ardent wiſh likewiſe. This happy event (if it happens) will, we are informed, be owing to the mediation of the King of Great-Britain, and two formidable Northern potentates. Certain it is, that the Queen Dowager, the Prince her ſon, and all the faction that aroſe againſt the unfortunate young Queen, are now in a manner totally baniſhed the court, and the King has lately recovered much from that deſpondency of mind which he has long given way to."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29.

On Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the ſtore of Mr. JOHN MEASE, on MEASE's wharf, which in a little time conſum'd it entirely, with a ſtore next to it; and a bake houſe adjoining it was a good deal damaged: Several veſſels in the dock near the fire, were in great danger, but were ſaved by puſhing off into the ſtream, it being very fortunately the tide of flood.

On Thurſday morning laſt departed this life very ſuddenly, MR. JOHN RHEA, of this city, Merchant, a Gentleman of a moſt unblemiſhed character.

The Chief Juſtice of New-Jerſey has been pleaſed to appoint the Circuit Courts for Glouceſter, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May Counties, to be held as follows, viz. At Glouceſter, on Monday, the 19th of April next; Salem, on Thurſday, the 22d; Cumberland, on Monday, the 26th; and at Cape-May, on Friday, the 30th.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy,	J. Bohannan,	Virginia,
Brig Nancy,	J. Kelſo,	Virginia,
Ship Elizabeth,	W. Shroudy,	Cadiz,
Brig Nan. & Mol.	R. Bethell,	Miſſiſippi,
Ship Mercury,	J. Steel,	St. Martins,
Schoon. Dolphin,	L. Church,	Boſton.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Betſey,	T. Ellis,	New-Providence,
Brig Friendſhip,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Ship Hercules,	S. Nuttle,	Gibraltar,
Brig William,	J. Heffernan,	Jamaica,
Brig Tryal,	G. Cabot,	Cadiz,
Schooner Polly,	R. Inkſon,	St. Euſtatia.

CLEARED.

Schoon. Catherine,	J. Huſton,	Halifax,
Sl. Peace & Plent.	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Betſey,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinkly,	Boſton,
Schooner Betſey,	A. Roſs,	Salem, N. E.
Brig Charlotte,	J. Fryen,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Friendſhip,	W. Grinnel,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop America,	P. Allen,	Boſton,
Brig New Speed.	R. Wilſon,	Jamaica,
Brig Peg. & Sally,	G. Forreſter,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	1	0	0	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	14	0
White Bread,	3	0	0	Molaſſes, *per gal.*	0	1	9
Middling Biſket,	1	10	0	Weſt-India Rum,	0	3	6
Ship ditto,	0	18	0	Philadelphia do.	0	2	2
Rice, -	0	18	0	New-England do.	0	2	2
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	3	Wheat, *per buſh.*	0	8	0
Bohea Tea, -	0	4	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	6
Hemp, -	0	0	6	Fine Salt,	0	1	9
Penſyl. Loaf Sug.	0	0	11	Pipe Staves, *p. th.*	9	0	0
Iriſh Beef, *per bar.*	3	10	0	Hogſhead do.	6	0	0
Country ditto -	3	0	0	Barrel do. -	3	0	0
Pork, -	4	12	6	Red Oak ditto,	4	0	0
Pitch,	0	14	0	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	27	0	0
Turpentine, -	0	17	0	Pig Iron, -	8	0	0

Philadelphia, March 26, 1773.

ON Tuesday last a small parcel, with an impudent scurrilous letter signed P. M. both directed to a Lady in this town, was left at the Bar of the Coffee-House: If the person who called with them there, will apply to the waiter of the Coffee-House, and discover the author of the letter, he shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

THE LAST BENEFIT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. HENRY.
BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this present EVENING,

A COMEDY, not acted these five years, called

THE WONDER
A WOMAN
KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix by Mr. HALLAM,
Colonel Briton by Mr. HENRY,
Don Pedro by Mr. GOODMAN,
Don Lopez by Mr. BYERLEY,
Frederick by Mr. WOOLLS,
Lissardo by Mr. MORRIS,
Vasquez by Mr. ROBERTS,
Gibby by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Isabella by Miss STORER,
Flora by Mrs. HENRY,
Inis by Miss RICHARDSON,
Violante by Miss HALLAM.

WITH ENTERTAINMENTS, VIZ.
SINGING by Mr. WOOLLS, and Miss STORER.
DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.
BUCKS have at Ye all by Mr. HALLAM.

To which will be added,

A FARCE never performed in AMERICA, called the

REGISTER OFFICE.

Capt. Le Brush by Mr. HALLAM,
Lord Brilliant by Mr. GOODMAN,
Scotchman by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Irishman (with a SONG) by Mr. HENRY,
Harwood by Mr. WALL,
Frenchman by Mr. ROBERTS,
Tricket by Mr. MORRIS,
Gulwell by Mr. BYERLEY,
Frankly by Mr. WOOLLS,
Williams by Mr. JOHNSON,
Maria by Miss STORER,
Margery Moorpout by Mrs. HENRY.

* Mr. and Mrs. HENRY beg leave to acquaint their friends, that on account of this being the last week of the Company's Performance this season, the PLAY cannot be put off, should the weather prove unfavourable, but will positively be performed.

TICKETS, without which no person can be admitted, are sold at the bar of the Coffee-house, and at Mr. HENRY's in Front-street. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

Philadelphia, March 29.

YOUNG JUNIPER,

WILL cover this season at JOHN PERKINS's stables in Sixth-street, at SIX DOLLARS the season, or THREE DOLLARS the single leap, and in either case Half a Crown to the groom. YOUNG JUNIPER was got by Mr. HILTZHEIMER's famous OLD JUNIPER, which was the highest bred horse ever imported into America, his dam was got by BULLYROCK, his grandam by PACCOLET: he is a beautiful bright bay, two white legs behind, and a star in the forehead, he is fourteen hands three inches high, rising four years old, strong and boney.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of covering, or before the Mares are taken away.

Philadelphia, March 29.

DR. GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that as he hath been lately engaged in inoculating for the small-pox in New-Jersey, is now returned to Philadelphia, and designs to inoculate this spring as usual, and hath already begun—And for the encouragement of those who have a desire to be inoculated for the small-pox, he can inform them, that he believeth he hath found out and prepared such medicines as the great Dr. Boerhaave hinted at in his practical aphorisms on the small-pox, which by the blessing of God has proved effectual in destroying that virulency of the pock, so as greatly to lessen the malignity of it, so that the disorder proves light and easy for the patient to undergo; and out of above eighty he hath prepared by these medicines, there were not above four or five that had any quantity of them, and they could not be said to have it bad, but all presently recovered, and, by the blessing of God, he hath had none of those he inoculated die under his hands, for which he ought to be truly thankful, and he trusts he is; and while the Lord continues thus to bless his means, he will continue to inoculate for those who apply to him, as far as he is able. We may use means, but the blessing depends upon God alone, and there is all his trust and confidence.

N. B. What greater proof can there be of the utillity of medicines than the great success that attends them?

Lately imported from LONDON, BRISTOL, and HOLLAND, and to be sold, on the cheapest terms, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A Very great variety of plain and changeable mantuas, both half ell and three quarters wide,
Black mantuas,
Pink, red, blue, black, green and white half yard persians,
Rich blue and black full sattins,
Blue and black pelong,
Broad striped lutestring,
Blue half-ell wide sarsanet,
Cloth coloured hair grazets,
Half yard wide flowered tobine,
Blue & black flower'd mode,
Black paduasoys,
Striped damascus and mozeens,
Red and white and blue and white cotton romals,
English manufactured black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black Italian hatband crape,
India nankeens,
A variety of paduasoy, sattin, lutestring, taffaty, mantua, sarsenet, persian, and tinselled ribbons,
Two-penny, three-penny, four-penny, & six-penny ferrets of most colours,
Blue, black, green, red, crow, brown and cloth coloured, best baladine sewing silk,
Three-quarter and seven-eight wide British bedticking,
Broad and narrow superfine book muslins,
Fine and coarse Scotch linen handkerchiefs,
Changeable and plain half yard wide poplins,
Silk sagathys,
Black gauze lace,
Broad and narrow black silk blown lace,
A great variety of culgee silk handkerchiefs,
Strong yard wide crankys,
Yard one eighth wide Turkey checks,
A very large assortment of superfine rattinets,
Fine red & white yard wide Malabar handkerchiefs,
Blue and cloth coloured cotton velverets,
Fine black worsted breeches patterns,
Nine-eights and yard wide fine striped cotton and linen,
Dark ground ell wide ditto,
Red and white printed lawn handkerchiefs,
Yard wide superfine lawns,
Plain cloth coloured common grazets,
Nine-quarter wide Flanders bedtick,
White buckram,
Bordered bandanoe silk handkerchiefs,
Flowered and spotted Swiss lawns,
Demy chintz Anamadavad,
Lutestring, soft check, and rosset Spitalfield manufactured silk handkerchiefs,
Women's fine chever'd clock worsted stockings,
Double and single worsted damasks,
Map and field work purple and white superfine linen handkerchiefs,
Men's new fashioned scarlet fringed cotton caps,
Blue, red and purple printed Bengal stripes,
Superfine sky blue and black broad russels,
White silk stay cord,
Very large superfine sprigg'd flowered and bordered cypruss and thread gauze handkerchiefs,
Six-quarter wide fine grey naps,
Blue and drab yard wide Yorkshire plains,
Red flannels,
Spotted swanskin,
Blue half-thicks,
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, cinnamon, drab, copper and mixt colour'd middling and low priced broadcloths,
A large assortment of common Bristol shalloons,
Blue strouds,
Fine mazareen blue, copper coloured, red and drab, London shalloons,
Fine tammies of most colours,
Double pressed superfine durants,
Blue, green and brown calamancoes,
Scarlet and crimson 16 inch ditto,
Worsted sagathys,
Common plain cambletts,
Broad Scotch cambletees,
Fine boiled and silk cambletts,
Yard wide mixt Wilton cloths,
Blue, black, claret and drab thicksets,
Hempen and flaxen crown oznabrigs,
Prime best sprigged ditto,
Quadruple Silesia brown holland,
Corded and flowered white dimothys,
Yard wide white flowered drawboys,
Brown Russia drab,
Middling and low priced white and brown Irish sheeting linen,
Blue & red furniture check,
Fine and coarse Irish dowlas,
Scotch and Irish oznabrigs,
Yard one-eighth wide broad striped German bedticking,
Clouting diaper,
Narrow Russia diaper,
Crimson erminet,
Three-fourths wide striped linen,
German and Holland whited long lawns,
Single tandem Silesias,
Coloured ginghams,
A very large assortment of fine and coarse 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish linens,
Striped cotton hollands,
Yard wide French stripes,
Yard one-eighth fine Turkey cotton stripes,
Brown buckrams,
Tape and large bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and lawns in whole pieces and patches,
Fine striped Bengals,
A great variety of callicoes, whole and half chintzes and printed cottons, viz. double and single purple ground, three colours and blue, Pompadour ground, two purple and yellow, blue pencilled work, spotted and sprigged logwood dye, Guiney hens, &c.
Fine china blue, and red two coloured bed pattern furniture calicoes,
Three-quarter, yard and ell wide Patna chintzes,
Yard, ell, and yard and half wide common tanjeb, humhum cosaes and dorea muslins,
Superfine jaconet and mulmul ditto,
Blue and white Dutch border'd pinwork linen handkerchiefs,
Masqueraded peniascoes,
Fine ell-wide blue, Pompadour, purple and light grounds true India chintz morees,
Eleven nails, three quarters, seven-eighths, yard and yard and half wide check linen,
Seven-eighths, yard, and yard three-eighths wide cotton check,
Broad and narrow true Wigan check,
English manufactured black taffaties,
Striped, cloth coloured, blue, green, pink and red ell wide persians,
Two and three corded white sewing silk,
Black silk cravats,
Fine striped silk grass handkerchiefs,
Superfine middling and stamped Scotch thread,
Red, blue, green, black, mixed, and drab colour'd thread,
White stitching ditto,
Plain and diaper'd Holland tapes,
Bobbins,
Men's and women's white cotton and thread stockings,
Black silk mittens,
Men's knit ribb'd and plain brown thread stockings,
Fine and coarse grey and marble worsted hose,
Striped and plain cotton and thread laces,
Lettered, diaper, scarlet and Tully garters,
Manchester blue and white checklinen handkerchiefs,
Narrow and middling blue and white striped cotton tapes,
Black silk Scotch tapes,
Fine and coarse pro patria and pot paper,
Turkey, flowered, sprinkled, and embossed paper,
Gilt and half gilt ditto, for book-binders use,
Marble paper of the very best kind,
British ink-powder,
Cloves and mace,
Best saffron in hay,
Common pewter dishes, plates and basons,
Fine and coarse brass wire, suitable for screening-mills,
Dyed pillow fustians,
Coloured jeans,
Double and single corking, middling, short white, and stake pins,
English steel in half faggots marked A. C. No. 3.
A large assortment of sheet brass, and pig brass,
Double rolled iron plate,
Best English hammered brass kettles,
Maids and girls glaz'd black lamb gloves and mittens,
Boys and youths shammy and glazed black gloves,
Fine new fashioned stone ear-rings, from four to six pounds per pair,
Common glass seals,
Meylander and Beyerchy whetstones,
A very great variety of broad and narrow London and Manchester quality binding,
Dutch nonsopretties,
Best white French oil flints,
Common English ditto,
Large, middling and small grass sickles,
A large assortment of men's women's and children's, Bath, white metal, steel, block-tin, and pinchbeck shoe and knee-buckles,
Plain and flowered white metal coat and jacket buttons,
Japanned, moco, glass, gold and dollar pattern, white metal and brass sleeve-buttons,
Founders large brass shoe buckles,
Long and short rifle gun barrels,
Fowling pieces & musket do.
Fine tooth and common crambo horn combs,
Best buckling ditto in cases,
Green, blue, scarlet, black, brown and drab superfine silk and hair twist,
Fine and coarse wove basket and death head mohair buttons,
Common and Whitechapel needles,
Splitbone and shambuck table knives and forks,
Large, middling and small scissars,
Superfine razor metal ditto,
Pistol capt knives,
Large and middling buck cutteans,
Newest fashion'd snuff boxes,
Common hand-saws,
Temple spectacles,
Gilt watch-keys,
English ben leather soals,
Children's spotted knives,
A large assortment of true Hessian blue melting pots for founders use,
True garnets, from one to four pounds per necklace,
Black bugles and small glass beads,
Common pewter table spoons,
Newest fashion'd japanned salt sellers,
A very large assortment of fine, middling and low priced Leghorn hats,
Best whole hunter horse-whips,
Lacquer'd and flower'd coat and vest buttons,
Fine plated shoe buckles,
Long, middling and short German scythes, of seven different sorts,
Clavant iron wire,
Drandrif and common fine tooth ivory combs,
Melted steel razors,
A great variety of white wax beads,
Fine cotton cards,
Large and middling size Dutch straw knives,
Scotch leather ink-pots,
Genuine amber beads,
Common stock locks,
Glass and wood framed German looking glasses of eight different sizes,
Pocket and camp ditto,
German iron lamps, &c. &c.

N. B. As said BENEZET is leaving off business, he is determined to sell the above Goods on very low terms—Should any person, whom it doth not suit to pay at the usual credit, incline to purchase a quantity, he would wait for payment three or four years on paying interest and giving security, if required.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 25, 1773.*

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, by trade a Taylor, who has three years to serve; for honesty and sobriety can be recommended. Also a YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, who has two years to serve; he understands driving a carriage (either on the box or as a postillion,) and taking care of horses extremely well; is an exceeding good waiter, and can do any kind of house work, either in a private family or tavern; for honesty and sobriety can be recommended. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 26th, 1773.*

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, an indented English servant man, named JONATHAN PINKARD, by trade a Watch-maker, is about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, fresh complexion, a little pock-mark'd, wears his own hair which is light brown and very short, with sometimes a round curl; a talkative cowardly fellow, ill limb'd, knock-kneed, his left leg particularly bending inward; had on a light brown coat and jacket with metal buttons, almost new, a pair of leather breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings, and wore a dirty white flannel moth-eaten surtout with a short cape; also took with him a silver watch, maker's name THOMAS HILLS, London, No. 11,151, with a steel chain, three or four pounds in cash, and a small bundle containing two fine ruffled and one coarse plain shirts, &c. &c. Whoever secures the said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL JEFFERYS, in SECOND-STREET.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be taken poſſeſſion of by the purchaſer on the firſt day of May next,

A PIECE of valuable MEADOW GROUND, on Greenwich Iſland, now in the tenure of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier, containing nine acres and twenty perches, under good cedar fence, and very advantageouſly watered by a ſmall creek running through the ſame. For terms apply to Doctor CHARLES MOORE, in Fourth-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 3d Month 15, 1773.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL MORTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately to the ſubſcribers, or they will be under the neceſſity of compelling them thereto according to law.

PHEBE MORTON, Executrix.
JOHN MORTON, Executor.

The Partnerſhip of SAMUEL and JOHN MORTON being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame immediately to the ſurviving partner, which if not complied with, he will be under the neceſſity of putting ſaid bonds, notes and accounts, into the hands of an attorney to recover in order to cloſe ſaid accounts.——There are on hands, belonging to the ſaid partnerſhip, ſundry kinds of merchandize, which will be ſold reaſonable, viz. wine, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, pepper, allſpice, ginger, nutmegs, a parcel of Crowley's London ſteel, allum, brimſtone, madder, pipes in kegs, powder and ſhot, G. B. wool cards, a quantity of coarſe Iriſh linens and ſheetings:—Alſo ſeveral pairs of the beſt burr millſtones, made by COOPER and SON, London, 4 feet 2 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches diameter.

JOHN MORTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT AITKEN takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for their generous encouragement of his firſt attempt to eſtabliſh a General American Regiſter: And as he propoſes to continue this uſeful publication annually, and for that purpoſe, thus early requeſts the favour of any gentleman, who may have it in his power, to furniſh him with any uſeful or entertaining pieces; he hopes every year to make his Regiſter more and more neceſſary to the gentlemen of America. The encouragement already given animates him to purſue his plan with the greateſt aſſiduity and attention.

N. B. There are a few copies of his Regiſter on hand.

Juſt received, a few ſetts of a new edition of Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, with plain and coloured maps.

The Court and City Regiſter, or Gentleman's Compleat Annual Kalendar, for 1773.

THE Proprietor of the American FLINT GLASS Manufactory, at MANHEIM, in Lancaſter county, with the advice of many gentlemen in this city, his friends, has offered a ſcheme of a LOTTERY to the patronage of the public, to enable him to carry on a Manufactory of public advantage, and to raiſe a ſum of money for that and other benificent purpoſes in the ſcheme mentioned.

This Lottory is calculated as much to the advantage of the Adventurers as any that hath as yet appeared. The encouragement he has already met with in the ſale of a large number of the tickets, though but juſt publiſhed, perſuades himſelf the firſt claſs will be ready for drawing at the ſhort time appointed: Therefore thoſe gentlemen who incline to become adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for tickets, which by enquiring of the following gentlemen, they may be informed where tickets may be had, viz.

Mr. *Charles Stedman*, in Second-ſtreet; Mr. *William Smith*, Mr. *Michael Shubart*, Mr. *Leonard Melchor*, Meſſrs. *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Henry Miller*; *Dieterich Reeſe*, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia; *Peter Wiltberger*, at the ſign of the Butcher's Arms, *Henry Funck*, at the ſign of the Black Bear; *Tobias Rudolph*, at the ſign of the Three Kings, in Market-ſtreet; *Lewis Farmer*, at the ſign of the Buck; *George Button*, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Second-ſtreet; *Martin Kreider*, at the ſign of the Swan, in Third-ſtreet; *Jacob Ehrenzeller*, at the ſign of the Bay Horſe, in Fourth-ſtreet; *Rudolph Bunner*, at the ſign of the Prince of Orange in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. The Prizes will be publiſhed immediately after the drawing of the firſt claſs, and paid by the treaſurer, with the greateſt punctuality.

TO BE LET,

A LOT or piece of ground, ſituated on the North-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets, bounded on Vine-ſtreet 138 feet, and on Fourth ſtreet continued 146 feet; whereon is erected a three ſtory brick-houſe 18 feet front by 36 feet deep, with a two ſtory piazza, kitchen and waſh-houſe, vaulted, and cellared under the whole: Alſo a two ſtory brick building 13 feet by 26, a cow-houſe 50 feet in length, with two ſtables, one being 26 feet by 28, the other 26 by 14 feet:—Alſo a good garden, furniſhed with a variety of the beſt fruit trees, &c. and a pump of excellent water at the door.

The above premiſes is ſituated in an excellent ſtand for a public inn, being on the corner of the new-road leading from the city to Germantown, and has large yard-room for waggons, and ſtabling for horſes. For further particulars enquire of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-ſtreet, who will inform the terms, and ſhew the premiſes.

Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, March 8, 1773.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, the fifteenth day of February laſt, gave his note to a certain WILLIAM THOMSON, as he ſays came from Penn's Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, conditioned for the payment of fourteen pounds, payable the firſt day of October next, which note was obtained through a defraud: He therefore fore warns all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid note, as he is determined not to pay the ſame.—If any perſon ſhould at this time have taken the ſaid note by an aſſignment, or otherwiſe, I beg that the aſſignee would look to the aſſignor, in favour to themſelves.

CHARLES CARSON.

Third Month, (March) 4, 1773.

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

A BREWERY in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and conſiſts of a malt-houſe, mill-houſe, and brew-houſe, with two coppers, the largeſt containing ſeventeen barrels; with the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The ſale to be on the premiſes on the thirty-firſt day of this inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, and the purchaſer may enter in September next, and have an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DILLWYN.

March 10, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday, the third day of April next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not ſold before by private ſale)

ONE LOT of GROUND, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of ſeventh-ſtreet, the corner of Sugar-alley, next Market-ſtreet; the breadth on Seventh-ſtreet, 14 feet 8 inches, and depth on Sugar alley 77 feet; on the ſame are a well finiſhed new brick houſe, kitchen and bake-oven, with cellars under the buildings; the houſe and kitchen are two ſtories high, with convenient fire-places, and letts for £20 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the above, with buildings of the ſame ſize, and finiſhed in the ſame manner, except the bake oven, and letts for £16 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions adjoining the laſt mentioned, having a wooden building thereon, and rents for £5 per annum. Likewiſe a LOT, in Sugar-alley, 15 feet front, and 44 feet deep, with a new brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, and well finiſhed, joins the back ends of the forementioned lots, and rents for £14 per annum. One other LOT adjoining, of the ſame dimenſions with the laſt mentioned, and has like improvements, and rents for £14 per annum. Theſe laſt mentioned lots have the advantage of an alley of two feet eight inches between the houſes. Each lot is ſubject to the ſmall ſum of twenty ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, groundrent per annum. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. A plan may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale. The titles indiſputable. For further information, as to the plan, title and conditions, apply to

REUBEN HAINS, OR TO JOHN RICH.

March 15, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thurſday the 22d day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Dover, in Kent-County, on Delaware (if not ſold before by private ſale)

The following tracts of land, mills, and lot, ſituated in Kent-County aforeſaid; belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

A TRACT of LAND ſituated three miles from Dover, one mile from a mill, and four miles from a public landing, on Jones's creek, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, the land is fertile, excellent for wheat, and well watered. Alſo a tract of land ſituated on the county road, two miles from Dover, within ſight of a mill, and one mile from a landing containing about 250 acres, whereof 120 are cleared, being alſo well adapted to wheat, and well watered. Alſo a ſaw-mill, and a good Griſt-mill, the latter rebuilt about a year and a half ago, and fitted for merchants work, having one pair of Burr-ſtones, beſides a good pair for country work, on a very fine ſtream of water, and where a plenty of excellent wheat may be procured, and flower can be taken in flatts from the mill tail: The mills will be accommodated with 15 or 20 acres of land as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may alſo buy the laſt mentioned tract of land, adjacent thereto if convenient. Alſo about 400 acres of land unimproved, ſituated in the Forreſt of Murderkill. And a framed tenement and lot of ground ſituated at the Croſs-Roads, near Duck-Creek: A reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon, by giving ſecurity if required, the titles are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed lands, mills or lot before the day of ſale above mentioned, may be further informed of the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of the ſaid JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, OR
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN PEMBERTON, in PHILADELPHIA,

STEEL manufactured at Trenton,

EITHER in the bliſter, or neatly drawn and fagotted; alſo in thin plates for ſprings and mill-ſaws. A quantity of bar iron, part of which is drawn in long thin bars, ſuitable for tire to carriages, or may be eaſily ſlit for nail-ſmiths uſe: Alſo cart and waggon boxes, and iron chambers for pumps.

March 7, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, near Burdenton, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, a ſervant man named JOHN KINSEY, about five feet ten inches high, limps very much with his right leg, which is about three inches ſhorter than the other, fair complexion and light hair; he is a cooper by trade, and ſerved his time in Philadelphia; had on when he went away a brown broadcloth coat, a flowered jacket, blue trowſers, and carved plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant man, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL ADAMS.

YORICK,

THE noted ENGLISH FOX HUNTER, imported by J. FOXCROFT, Eſq; and thought by all good judges to be the likelieſt horſe that ever appeared in this province, for either ſaddle or carriage: He is a beautiful dark bay, black mane, tail and legs, with one white foot, and a ſtar: He will cover this ſeaſon at Mr. OGDEN's at the Middle-Ferry on this ſide of Schuylkill, at THIRTY SHILLINGS the ſingle leap, FIFTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon; and ONE DOLLAR to the Subſcriber, who will take the greateſt care of the Mares, having agreed with CHARLES GOUGH, who lives on Mr. HAMILTON's place, one mile from the Ferry, (having excellent meadows, and a good range) to paſture thoſe ſent from the country, at FIVE SHILLINGS per week.

N. B. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

EDMUND STAFFORD.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On TUESDAY the eighteenth of May next, will be RUN FOR over the Center Courſe,

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. four years old 7 ſtone 7 pounds, five years old 8 ſtone 9 pounds, ſix years old 9 ſtone 3 pounds, aged 9 ſtone 10 pounds. The beſt of three four mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

On WEDNESDAY the nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) carrying weight for age, inches, and blood: fourteen hands high, aged, 8 ſtone 7 pounds, and higher and lower weight in proportion. All horſes, &c. not more than three-quarters blood, to be allowed 5 pounds, and not more than ſeven-eighths 4 pounds. The beſt of three three mile heats.

On THURSDAY the twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for four and five years old only (the winning horſe on Tueſday excepted) four years old to carry 8 ſtone, five years old 9 ſtone. The beſt of three two mile heats. Filleys to be allowed 3 pounds.

All horſes, &c. that run for any of the above purſes, to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER's, in Seventh-ſtreet, on Saturday the fifteenth of May next, to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purſe, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purſe, or double at the poſt. Proper certificates of the age, blood, &c. to be produced at the time of entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all diſputes determined by the Jockey Club.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGLE's GLASS,

IS TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

THE friends and well-wiſhers to America have, on all laudable occaſions, with an ardent zeal, ſhewed a ſpirit of patriotiſm worthy of themſelves, and made it their particular ſtudy to encourage their own manufactures in preference to all others. It is therefore hoped, that ſo noble a reſolution will induce them, at this time, to purchaſe theſe wares, eſpecially as they will be ſold on as good tarms (and as neat in their kinds) as any imported from Europe; which, on inſpection (by impartial judges) it is no ways doubted, will be acknowledged.

N. B. At the above place two-pence per lb. will be given for all broken Flint Glaſs.

THE partnerſhip of WHITE AND PATTON being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make payment to MASON AND PATTON, who are properly authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame: And all thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of MASON AND HARTLEY, are requeſted to make payment as above.

MASON AND PATTON have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, (lately occupied by Mr. Peter Wikoff, and next door to Mr. Samuel Sanſom's ſtore) a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 75.

BOSTON, *March* 8.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to prorogue the great and general Court of this province, to Wedneſday the 21ſt day of April next, after delivering the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Aſſembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it incumbent on me to make ſome obſervations, before I put an end to the ſeſſion, upon your laſt meſſages to me on the ſubject of your conſtitutional dependance upon the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh dominions. As the Council admit a partial dependance, and ſuppoſe it to be conſiſtent with the principles and nature of Government, I ſhall only endeavour very briefly to ſhew the contrary.

In your firſt meſſage, gentlemen of the Council, you made ſome ſtrictures upon the nature of the ſupreme authority in government, both divine and human, the latter of which you determined could not be abſolute and unlimited. I thought the diſtinction between divine and human power not pertinent, and in anſwer to you, I only remarked, that I had given you no reaſon to ſuppoſe I intended a more abſolute power in Parliament than what is founded in the nature of government, and this, in your ſecond meſſage, you conſtrue an acquieſcence in your reaſons, which it certainly was not. You go on however to explain your meaning by aſſerting, that "what is uſually denominated the ſupreme authority of a nation muſt be limited in its acts to the objects that are properly or conſtitutionally cognizable by it."

Before you thus defined the nature of ſupreme authority, I wiſh you had conſidered more fully what objects there can be in a government which are not cognizable by ſuch authority. You inſtance in a ſ[illegible] power in government which, whilſt it keeps [illegible] is not ſubject to the controul of the *ſupre*[illegible] is there no inconſiſtency in ſuppoſing a *ſubordinat*[illegible] without a power *ſuperior* to it? Muſt it not ſo far [illegible] it is without controul be, itſelf, ſupreme?

It is eſſential to the being of government that a power ſhould always exiſt which no other power within ſuch government can have right to withſtand or controul: Therefore, when the word *power* relates to the ſupreme authority of government it muſt be underſtood *abſolute* and *unlimited*.

If we cannot agree in theſe principles which no ſenſible writer upon government has before denied, and if you are ſtill of opinion that two juriſdictions, each of them having a ſhare in the ſupreme power, are compatible in the ſame ſtate, it can be to no purpoſe to reaſon or argue upon the other parts of your meſſage. Its enough to obſerve that this diſagreement in our principles will have its influence upon all the deductions which are made from them.

I will alſo conſider the laſt meſſage from you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, upon the ſame ſubject, in as few words as the importance of it will admit.

You ſay you have not diſcovered that the principles advanced by the town of Boſton are unwarrantable by the conſtitution. Whether they are or are not, will depend upon the determination of the point which you are now controverting. Your not having diſcovered that the other towns and diſtricts in the province, were invited by the town of Boſton to adopt their principles, muſt proceed from inattention. Have not the doings of that town been ſent through the province accompanied with a circular letter, "deſiring a free communication of ſentiments," and, among other expreſſions of the like tendency, lamenting the extinction of ardor for civil and religious liberty if it ſhould be the general voice of the province, that the rights as ſtated do not belong to them, and truſting that this cannot be the caſe. If this is not inviting to adopt their principles, I have miſtaken their ſenſe and meaning. The conſequent doings of ſo many other towns ſhew that they underſtood them as I have done. I am ſure I have no diſpoſition to repreſent unfavourably the doings of any town in the province.

You aſſert "that it is the indiſputable right of all or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province *regularly and orderly* to meet together to ſtate the grievances they labour under, &c. I never denied it. Does it follow that it is *regular* and *orderly* for the inhabitants of towns, in their corporate capacity, to meet and determine upon points which the law gives them no power to act upon? You have not aſſerted that it is, but you have not declared that it is not, as I thought a regard to the peace and order of the province made our duty.

If the fundamentals of our government were not diſputed, theſe irregularities would appear to you in a very ſtrong light and you would join in diſcountenancing them.

To ſupport your principle that you hold your lands and derive your authority of government from the *Kings* of England and not from the *Crown* of England you have very largely handled the doctrine of feudal tenures. I obſerved to you in my laſt ſpeech that you had been miſled by the authority of an anonimous pamphlet. I am now obliged to obſerve that you are again miſled by having a general view of this doctrine brought before you, as it reſpects ſtates or governments under abſolute Monarchs, and not as it is connected with or grafted upon the Engliſh conſtitution. I ſhall not therefore ſpend time in examining the principles of your ſyſtem, it being immaterial to the point between us whether they are juſt or not. Inſtead thereof I will, in as brief and clear terms as I can, lay this doctrine before you as it relates to the government of England.

Let me then obſerve to you, that from the nature of government a ſupreme legiſlative power muſt always exiſt over all the parts and all the affairs of every dominion —that in abſolute monarchies the legiſlative and executive powers are united in the Prince or Monarch—that in the Engliſh conſtitution there is, and always has been, a legiſlative power diſtinct from the regal or executive power—that the feudal ſyſtem, in your view of it and without correcting, could not be introduced into the Engliſh government without changing the conſtitution from a mixed to an abſolutely monarchial government—that this ſyſtem nevertheleſs has been introduced, the conſtitution of a mixed government ſtill remaining, and conſequently the ſyſtem has been corrected or altered. What this alteration has been will appear from hiſtorical facts. Before the reign of William the firſt the traces of feudal tenure are faint, the evidence of a legiſlative power, an Aſſembly or Council of wiſe men, diſtinct from the regal power is ſtrong and ſufficient. After William had obtained the Crown, the other nations of Europe being under this ſyſtem, and particularly his dominions in Normandy, and wars being more frequent and commerce ſmall, and the means of furniſhing money, the ſinews of war, difficult if not impracticable, merely for the defence of the kingdom this polity was ſo far eſtabliſhed as that all the landholders were made to contribute, by military or other ſervices, to the defence of the ſtate, and for this purpoſe, and by a fiction only, the lands were in form acknowledged to have been originally in the King and held of him by his ſubjects, and by this form ſubjected to a ſuppoſed juſt proportion of the defence and ſupport of the kingdom. This eſtabliſhment appears to have been made, not by an act of regal power alone but by the authority of the great Council of the nation or Aſſembly of the realm, and the legiſlative authority ſtill remained, according to its nature, paramount and above all other powers in the dominion, and accordingly from time to time the abuſes of the feudal power either in the ſovereign or in ſuch as held under him were corrected by the ſupreme legiſlative, and Magna Charta itſelf was framed and agreed upon, principally if not altogether for this purpoſe. In ſucceeding ages, as commerce and money increaſed and the means of ſupporting war became more eaſy, theſe military ſervices were gradually taken away, either by purchaſe, or commuting for other ſervices or certain rents, ſo that at the period when America was firſt granted, the remains were inconſiderable and the lands of the kingdom were held, generally, by what is called ſocage tenure or, in other words an acknowledgment of fidelity to the Sovereign, and a certain rent which was in name only, or of value ſo inconſiderable as not to be demanded. The original claim in the Sovereign, whether at firſt a fiction or not, ſo far remained, as that all forfeitures, all eſcheats, all new diſcovered lands accrued to him, unleſs the ſupreme legiſlative ſhould limit the right to them, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of them. This was the ſtate of feudal tenure in England at the time when the firſt charter was granted, and the difference between your ſyſtem and mine will appear by this familiar inſtance: Louis the XIII. of France, I think the ſame year the Maſſachuſetts patentees obtained the grant of that colony, by a royal edict granted to one hundred aſſociates the country of Canada, with powers of government and all the privileges of natural born ſubjects of France to all who ſhould go and inhabit or be born there, with other very great powers and privileges. This, then, appears to be the different ſtate of the people of the two colonies. Louis, being an abſolute Monarch, the regal and legiſlative power were united in him. The inhabitants of Canada therefore were ſubject to him and to every ſucceeding King of France as their ſupreme Lord who, by virtue of his uncontroulable power, might at any time revoke the royal edict at pleaſure, or diſſolve any charter whatſoever even though like the famous edict at Nantes it had been declared irrevocable. Charles, having in him the regal power only, could grant no more than was in him, and the legiſlative power which was in the Parliament muſt ſtill remain there, and conſequently the ſubjects of England continued when in the colony ſtill ſubject to the regal conſtitutional power of Charles and the ſupreme legiſlative power of Parliament. And, I think, nothing is more certain than that the conſtitutional reſtraint of the regal power in Charles prevented the charter from being revoked and annulled in leſs than ten years after the date of it.

If this brief account of feudal tenure, as it is part of the Engliſh conſtitution, be juſt, as I ſhall think it is untill I have better authority than any I have yet ſeen to the contrary, the fabrick which you have raiſed will ſtill fail of ſupport, for it wholly depends upon very different principles, and upon what you hope I do not mean to introduce, viz. the feudal ſyſtem in its perfection. If this ſupport fails, there is but little occaſion for me to remark upon the other parts of your meſſage, and I ſhall paſs them over, except ſuch as may tend to make wrong impreſſions upon any unwary readers.

You cannot conceive "why the King has not the ſame right to alienate and diſpoſe of countries acquired by the diſcovery of his ſubjects as he has to reſtore upon a treaty of peace countries acquired in war carried on at the charge of the nation, or to ſell and deliver up any part of his dominions againſt the general ſenſe of the nation." I will venture to conjecture a reaſon. By the Engliſh conſtitution the ſole power of making war and peace is in the King. It often happens that the reſtoring and ceding acquiſitions made in war is abſolutely neceſſary to the reeſtabliſhment of peace, and if the King was reſtrained from ſuch reſtorations or ceſſions an unſucceſsful war might be perpetuated to the deſtruction of the kingdom. This power therefore ſeems neceſſarily to reſult from this prerogative of the Crown. And for ſelling any part of the dominions againſt the general ſenſe of the nation I never ſuppoſed it to be a part of the prerogative, but have called it an act of *power*, by which I thought no candid reader would underſtand any thing but *meer power*.

Your attempt to ſhew that new diſcovered countries do not become part of the ſtate, from the authority of Puffendorff, &c. will fail, becauſe the inſtance given by him of a colony erected into a ſeparate common wealth plainly appears by the context to be by the leave or conſent of the parent ſtate, and it does not appear that the other caſes were not ſo.

Your remarks upon the authority I bring to ſhew that the colony, being feudatory, is under the government of the King's laws, is very ſingular. You ſuppoſe it muſt mean the King's laws *abſolutely*, or as you explain it, not the laws of Parliament. Do any of you remember ever to have ſeen the expreſſion, *the King's laws*, meaning the King of England, uſed in any other ſenſe than *the laws of the realm?* You ſay I have not named the authority. The caſe I refer to is the King againſt Crowle, in the 2d Vol. Burrow's reports, and for the authority, which you will find mentioned there, I am not able to name a greater.

I would paſs over in ſilence your attempt to ſhew that allegiance is due to the natural perſon and not to the body politic of the King, if I had not been well informed that the artificial reaſoning of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke upon the Doctrine of allegiance, in the noted caſe of Calvin, as you have recited it, had great weight with ſome of the Members of the Houſe. But have you recited this caſe truly? After all the refinements on this ſubject does it appear that they can amount to any thing more than that allegiance is not due to the politic capacity *only?* And is it not expreſly ſaid that the natural perſon of the King is ever accompanied with the politic capacity, and the politic capacity as it were appropriated to the natural capacity? Or have you any clear idea of allegiance to a King in his natural capacity without any relation to his political capacity? From this authority miſunderſtood, you infer that I am miſtaken in ſuppoſing your allegiance to be due to the *Crown* of England. Without any refinements, it is plain that it was one condition, on the performance whereof the firſt charter depended, that allegiance ſhould be borne to King Charles his, heirs and *ſucceſſors*. Wherever therefore the ſucceſſion to the Crown ſhall go there allegiance is to follow. The condition in the ſecond charter is the ſame, and this is enough for my purpoſe, which was to ſhew that in whatever perſon the regal authority ſhall be, there your allegiance is due. I wiſh you had omitted all you have ſaid upon this ſubject, for neither the reaſoning of Lord Coke, nor the declarations of the Judges, in any meaſure tend to the purpoſe for which you produce them.

Your aſſertion that Parliament, in regulating the fiſhery, had nothing in view but to prevent a monopoly of the ſea, and claimed no authority over the plantations or lands in America, has only your own authority to ſupport it. It appears from the debates in Parliament, that it was the refuſal of the patentees to ſuffer fiſh to be dried upon the land within their patent, by any perſon who had not licence from them, which was complained of as a grievance, and the bill was brought in to remove this grievance: The King might very well refuſe his aſſent, not becauſe Parliament had no juriſdiction, but becauſe he did not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in an act which invalidated or abridged thoſe privileges in a patent of lands which by his royal prerogative he had a right to grant.

I will make no particular remarks upon thoſe parts of your meſſage which relate to the ſenſe the people have had of their conſtitution, as there can be no end to diſputes upon facts which by ſmall deviations from the true ſtate of them may be made to ſerve one ſide or the other.

It is evident that the firſt ſettlers of this colony left England with a juſt ſenſe of their dependence—that this ſenſe continued until the principles of anarchy in England ſpread in America, and it is conceded that theſe principles were avowed by many of the inhabitants here for near twenty years after they were exploded in England. It is equally certain, that at the time of the Revolution the people returned to a juſt ſenſe of the ſupremacy of Parliament, and I think I may very ſafely ſay that the oldeſt perſon in the province has never heard this ſupremacy called in queſtion until within a few years paſt.

You again expreſs your concern that I ſhould thus repeatedly inſiſt upon your giving your free ſentiments on ſo delicate a ſubject as the authority of Parliament. In the beginning of your meſſage you vindicate the town of Boſton and the other towns in the province, which have met together and determined upon the ſame ſubject, and made their proceeding matter of record and publiſhed them in news-papers; and yet in the cloſe of it you aſſert that the ſubject is too delicate and of too great importance for you to conſider. Certainly then it muſt have been extremely irregular in the towns to take upon them ſeparately to determine points which they had no authority to determine, and in this way to influence if not determine the acts and doings of their Repreſentatives in Ge-

neral Assembly, who cannot have the same freedom of thinking and acting, after their constituents have determined and resolved, as they had before.

Gentlemen of the Council
and House of Representatives,

I am sensible that nice distinctions of civil rights and legal constitutions are far above the reach of the bulk of mankind to comprehend. There are, however, a few plain fundamental principles of government which carry within themselves such evidence as cannot be resisted, and are no sooner proposed than assented to—Such as these—That in every government there must be somewhere a supreme uncontroulable power, an absolute authority to decide and determin——That two such powers cannot exist, but necessarily will make two distinct states——That in a state of society we give up part of our natural liberty, in order to secure that legal freedom which it is the great end of government to maintain and preserve——That a right in individuals or parts of a government to judge of the decisions of the supreme authority and to submit or not submit as they think proper, cannot consist with a state of government and must work the dissolution of it. Whilst these principles had their due influence we enjoyed all that freedom and all those other blessings which a state of government will admit of. Our connection with our parent state secured these blessings to us, and by means of a nominal dependance we possessed as great a share of real freedom as the parent state itself upon which we are said to depend.

I have laid before you, Gentlemen, what appeared to me to be the true constitution of the province, and recommended an adherence to it because I believed it would restore us to and continue us in that happy state in which we flourished so long a course of years.

Certainly it is of the utmost importance to you that these points should be settled, for I know of no maxim in the law of greater truth than this, *Where the constitution is contested and the laws are vague and uncertain, there, will be the greatest slavery.*

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council Chamber,
March 6, 1773.

On Friday last the House of Representatives ordered the following message to be presented to the Governor, by Capt. *Heath*, Mr. *Hancock*, Mr. *Ellis*, Col. *Gilbert* and Capt. *Greenleaf*, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

IN your message of the 19th of January, your Excellency was pleased to acquaint the House of Representatives, that the reputation which a company of the train under the command of Major *Paddock*, in Col. *Erving*'s regiment, had very justly acquired, had encouraged your Excellency to form several other like companies in the regiments near the Sea; and recommended to the House to make such provision for such companies, as his Majesty's service and the interest of the province should require. In consequence of your Excellency's message, the two Houses passed a bill for the better regulating of the militia, in which among other things, provision is made for providing such companies with cannon and gun houses; which bill the House cannot but flatter themselves, will obtain your Excellency's assent. The House still disposed to promote and encourage a military spirit, so essential to his Majesty's service in the safety of this province, (being apprehensive that the uniforming and arming of such companies will be attended with considerable expence to the privates) take the liberty to address your Excellency, and to desire that you would be pleased to give order, that such artillery companies, as your Excellency shall think fit to raise, may be furnished with so many of the province arms, on condition that the Officers of such companies become accountable that said arms shall be kept in good order at all times, and to return them when called for by the Captain General.

To which his Excellency was pleas'd to send the following answer to the House, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

ALL the military stores under my care are properly the King's stores and to be applied for his service in the protection and defence of the province as the Captain General shall think proper or as his Majesty shall think fit to direct.

I have not in my possession a greater number of small arms than may be necessary for his Majesty's service at Castle William. Whilst they are there, under the immediate charge of the store-keeper, I know that they are always kept in good order and fit for service. If delivered out and left in the hands of the officers of the Militia I shall be uncertain what condition they are in. For these reasons I must decline complying with your desire.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Province-House, 5 March, 1773.

WANTED,

In the neighbourhood of Swan Creek, in Kent County, Maryland,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, that understands part of the mathematicks, such as surveying, navigation, &c. as well as the English grammar and arithmetick, and who can be recommended (by gentlemen of knowledge) as well for his morals as his learning, will meet (by applying to us the subscribers) with encouragement of not less than eighty pounds currency, and have a good school-house, with brick chimney and glass windows, and a spring of good running water near it. Such a master we make no doubt will meet with further encouragement by country gentlemen living out of the neighbourhood, and may depend on all the assistance we can give.

JOHN PAGE,
RICHARD MILLER,
NATHANIEL MILLER,
STEPHEN GLANVILL,
NATHAN HUTCHESON,
ASL. GITTINGS.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1773.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of ROBERT COUGHRAN, late of York County, Pennsylvania, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the estate are desired to send them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, by

JAMES COUGHRAN, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

At the London Coffee-house, on the first day of April next, at six o'clock in the evening,

A LOT or PIECE of PASTURE GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden, containing six acres; also a LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, containing in breadth on said street, 24 feet, and extending in depth about 235 feet, to a certain 40 feet street, called George-street. A plan of the above lots may be seen at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given, by

JAMES SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW, a compleat Farmer, about twenty-two years of age. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he hath taken the noted public house known by the name of the Cross Keys, at the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia, (lately occupied by Mr. Vandegrift:) Those gentlemen who have frequented this inn, and all others that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on the best accommodations and the genteelest treatment, by

The Public's very humble servant,
WILLIAM DIBLEY.

N. B. There is good stabling, and a chair-house, with other conveniences to make it agreeable. He still continues to forward the mail to Anapolis: Those gentlemen and ladies that choose to favour him with their commands, may depend on his fidelity.

GOOD PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED
BEER AND CYDER,

For exportation or home use, to be SOLD by

ISAAC GRAY,

In Chesnut-street near Strawberry-alley, who hath for sale,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain. and Teneriffe Wines, in quarter casks, or smaller quantities; Claret and *Red Port*, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, London Porter, and Bristol Beer. Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger, Flour of Mustard, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, Redwood, Corks, &c.

Likewise for sale, at the same place, a neat assortment of *white and green Glass* Wares, made at Kensington, which are allowed to be equal in quality to those imported from Great-Britain; it is therefore hoped that the inhabitants of these provinces, and of this city in particular, will in purchasing, give the preference to Goods manufactured by their fellow citizens, whereby they may be likely to receive again the money they expend, which it is in vain to expect when sent beyond the sea.

Orders from the country will be executed with care and dispatch. A Glass Grinder and Blower wanted; broken glass, white and green bought.

THE Subscriber hereof informs the Public, that he has fitted a Stage Waggon to go from Great Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia once every week, to set off from Ann Risley's at Absecakam on Monday, to go by Thomas Clark's mill and the Forks to the Blue Anchor, from thence to Long-a Coming and Haddonsfield, to arrive at Samuel Cooper's Ferry on Tuesday, and set off from thence on Thursday and return to Absecakam on Friday. The milage of said stage is as follows; for passengers one penny half-penny per mile; for dead carriage one penny per mile, each hundred; for laying out cash for dry goods or other articles one penny per shilling; for news-papers or letters four-pence each. All persons that live convenient may have the news-papers regular, by applying to the subscriber; and those that have any business for said stage may enquire for the subscriber at the New Ferry, where they shall be carefully attended upon by

WILLIAM M'CARRELL.

The noted HORSE FIGURE,
Imported by Doctor HAMILTON,

IS now in good health and excellent order, and will COVER this season at the plantation of the subscriber, in Gloucester county, nearly opposite to Marcus Hook, at four pounds the season, and seven pounds to insure a colt. Figure is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by the best judges to be the handsomest horse in America; he is well put together in every part, and is thought to be the best horse to breed from, for either the saddle, carriage, or turf: It would be needless to say any thing of his performance, as it has been so well ascertained heretofore.

JAMES TALMAN.

N. B. All gentlemen who live to the southward in Pennsylvania or Maryland, are desired to send their mares to ISAAC LAWRENCE, at Marcus Hook: The money for covering each mare by the season to be paid before the mare is taken away: Good pastures are provided for mares at 2/6 per week.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or drop'd out of a gentleman's pocket coming out of the Play-house on Wednesday night the third instant, a small square red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with silver clasps, in which was five dollars of Maryland paper money, two lottery tickets, some promisary notes of hand, and other papers of consequence to the owner, but of no use to any other person, as the necessary steps have been taken to prevent the payment of the notes, &c. Whoever will bring the same to Mrs. HOUSE, in Lodge-Alley, or the printer hereof, shall have the above reward, and no questions asked.

THE MANAGERS of the CONTRIBUTIONS for promoting the CULTURE OF SILK, having finally determined the PREMIUMS offered for raising the greatest number of *Cocoons* and for *reeling the best Silk* for the year 1772, hereby inform those *Claimants* who have not applied, that on application to the Managers, they may receive the reward annexed to their respective names, viz.

		Cocoons	
Widow Stoner,	of Lancaster County, for	72,800	£15
James Millhouse,	Chester County,	41,820	10
Richard Gorman,	Ditto,	34,850	6
William Hill,	Philadelphia County,	31,330	3
Phebe Trimble,	Chester County,	29,059	3
Lewis Nalaret,	Philadelphia County,	25,000	3
Casper Farkney,	Lancaster County,	22,840	3
Mary Parker,	Chester County,	22,700	3
Catherine Steimer,	Lancaster County,	21,800	3
Mary Bishop,	Chester County,	21,479	A silk reel.
Lucia Linton,	Bucks County,	20,000	ditto.
James Wright,	Lancaster County,	17,600	ditto.
Caleb Harrison,	Chester County,	16,500	ditto.
Rebecca Park,	Lancaster County, for the best sample of reeled Silk,		£5
Joseph Ferree,	Lancaster County, for 2d best		2
Phebe Cornthwate,	Bucks County, for 3d best		1

N. B. A list of the PREMIUMS, with the PRICES, proposed to be given by the Managers for *Cocoons*, for the year 1773, will be shortly published.

Those persons who propose raising Silk Worms the ensuing season, and may want a supply of eggs, will be furnished therewith gratis, by a speedy application to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
As a CLERK,

A MAN who can be well recommended for his abilities, regularity and honesty. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second street, five doors below the Friends Meeting-house, has for SALE,

A general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, among which are,

DIMSDALE's method of inoculating for the small-pox, to which are added some experiments, with a view to discover the effects of a similar treatment in the natural small pox, price 3/9; Tissot's advice to the people with regard to their health, price 10/. the Conductor Generalis, Lyon's music, nautical almanack for 1773, Burn's justice, Cullen's materia medica, Burrow's reports, 3 vols. vol. 3d to be had separate.

Sundries in the HARD WARE way.

Very neat fowling pieces, guns of low prices, pocket and horse pistols, swords and cutteaus, silk and leather belts for ditto, fencing foils, barometers and thermometers, ivory hydrometers for ascertaining the strength of spirituous liquors, tea urns, pocket cases of mathematical instruments, microscopes, spying glasses, a variety of spectacles green and white glass, crewet frames, knives and forks of various qualities, a neat assortment of pinchbeck buckles, stone and paste ditto in silver, shaving and writing equipage for travellers, copper scales and weights of different sizes, backgammon tables lined and gilt book fashion, surgeons pocket instruments in cases and pouches, amputating, couching and dissecting instruments, ditto for the teeth, German flutes, window glass 8 by 10, packages of glass ware sorted.

Drugs and medicines as usual, flask oil in cases, Walker's jesuits drops, a few boxes of Keyser's famous pills, &c. &c.

Baltimore, March 10.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newfoundland, Baltimore county, on Sunday night the 7th inst. (March) Two indented servant men, viz. WILLIAM COLLINS, about five feet five or six inches high; had on and took with him, a small brim'd hat, bound with black binding, and very likely may take it off; wore a brown surtout, and snuff coloured bodied coat, striped linen jacket, and breeches of the same kind of cloth, white linen shirt, worsted stockings, old shoes and buckles, black curled hair cut on the crown and turned up before, and much mixed with grey hairs, one of his eyes he commonly keeps shut, about thirty years old, and is a weaver by trade: He has a wife which he probably may have took with him; she is short and much pock-marked.

TOBIAS BURK, about five feet eight or nine inches high, had on and took with him, a half worn coarse hat, a lightish long surtout coat, ditto bodied coat, black jacket with sleeves, light mixed breeches, yarn stockings very much darned in the heels, a pair of old country shoes, and a white linen shirt; he is about nineteen or twenty years old, much pock-marked, has sandy hair; he served his time over the Bay, and has lived at New-Castle. Whoever takes up said fellows and secures them in any gaol, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS if in the county, and if out TWELVE DOLLARS; and if out of the province the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PHILIP HALL.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

WILLLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Late APOTHECARY to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house and shop lately occupied by William Nicholls in Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, a large assortment of Chemical and Galenical Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, &c.

Family receipts, and physicians prescriptions, carefully prepared; likewise medicine chests for shipping, plantations and iron-works, with proper directions.

Wanted, an active smart lad, as an apprentice.